

THE INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EARLY PRINTING.

BY F. S. BURRELL.

AN article appeared in these pages some little time since, and seems to be still going the rounds, concerning the recent discovery of a document, which it is claimed, sets at rest the question, where and by whom was printing invented? This document consists of a letter by Guillaume Fichet to Robert Gaguin, written and printed in 1470, and found prefixed, so far as hitherto known, to a single copy of a work by Gaspar Barzizius, called "*Liber Orthographiæ*," the second book printed in Paris. With not the least desire to discuss the question, but simply to supplement the article referred to, I have condensed the following from M. Aug. Bernard's "*De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe*," concerning the first book printed in Paris, and the printers thereof. Paris seems to have been tardy in receiving the art, many places of comparative insignificance in literary, political and commercial affairs leading the French capital in availing themselves of the advantages secured by the introduction of printing. In October, 1458, as appears from documents preserved in the arsenal library at Paris, Nicolas Jensen, an engraver of coins and medals, was sent by Charles VII to Mayence for the purpose of learning the newly discovered art of printing, in order that France might enjoy the benefits thereof. On Jensen's return, in 1461, he found Charles VII was dead, and his son Louis XI on the throne. This monarch signalized the commencement of his reign by dismissing the appointees of his father and substituting others in their places. After soliciting in vain, for some years, recompense for his labor Jensen sought his reward elsewhere, and it was not until nine or ten years later that Paris became indebted to two professors of the University of Paris for the introduction of printing into that city. It so happened, however, that these illustrious scholars were both foreigners by birth: one being Savoyard and the other German. The first of these, Guillaume Fichet, was born under French jurisdiction, and had been educated at the University of Paris, and in 1464 still held a foundation scholarship in the Sorbonne College; but the second, Jean Heynlin, was born at Stein in Switzerland, from which circumstance he was called, in French, Jean de

la Pierre, and Lapideus, in Latin. It was he who, at the solicitation of Fichet, proceeded to Germany to procure persons skilled in the art of printing, and returned with Ulric Gering, of Constance, who might almost be termed a fellow-countryman of La Pierre, Constance being but a few leagues from Stein; Michel Friburger, or Friburgier, of Colmar, and Martin Crantz, or Grantz, who was doubtless German like Friburger and Gering. It is not improbable that he was a relative of Pierre Grantz, who figured as witness in the case of *Faust vs. Gutenberg*, in 1455, and who, following the example of Bechtermuntze and Neumeister, pupils of Gutenberg, had left Mayence and established himself elsewhere. These first printers of Paris arrived in the city toward the end of 1469, or the beginning of 1470, and were installed in suitable apartments in the Sorbonne buildings, where also dwelt Fichet and La Pierre. Thus it happened, as has often been remarked, that the art in Paris had its birth in the bosom of a society with whom, sooner or later, it was certain to find itself at war, and which, in the end, was fated to fall under its strokes.

The first book printed by Gering and his associates appears to have been the "*Recueil des Lettres de Gasparin de Bergame*," otherwise called Barzizio, from the place of his birth. It is a small quarto of 236 pages of twenty-two lines each, in what might be called roman type, about the size of modern english, somewhat inclining to the gothic in appearance, but still different from the Mayence or Strasbourg shape. It is divided into twelve signatures of twenty pages each, except the last, which has only sixteen. It is without signatures, catchwords, folios, or any printers' marks whatever. The book commences with a letter from Guillaume Fichet, doctor of theology, to Jean de la Pierre, prior of Sorbonne, setting forth that De la Pierre was editor of the work; that it was the first book printed in France; that it was executed by Gering and his associates, whom he (De la Pierre) had brought from Germany; that the work was altogether creditable, and that he could say, as Plato said to Aristotle, he wished with all his heart he might have the felicity to dwell with him whose work he had read with so much satisfaction. It is this letter of Fichet which determines the date of the book, as by the records it appears that De la Pierre was twice prior of

Sorbonne, in 1467 and in 1470; but as Fichet was not doctor of theology in 1467, it follows that the book was printed in 1470. The work ends with an inscription commemorating the fact that it is the first book printed in Paris. M. Bernard gives a descriptive catalogue of the books printed by Gering and his associates, to the number of fifteen, the fourth title reading as follows: "*Guillelmi Ficheti Alnetani Rhetoricorum libri tres.*" At the end of the work is a panegyric of the author by his friend Robert Gaguin, librarian in chief at the Louvre. It was probably finished in June, 1471, as the letters accompanying the presentation copies are all dated prior to this, save one, which carries, by mistake, probably, July instead of June.

M. Fichet caused several copies of this work to be printed on vellum, as presents to some of the celebrated personages of the time, five copies of which are still preserved. That addressed to the Pope, which is now in the British Museum, is ornamented in gold and colors, and, like the most sumptuous manuscripts of the time, is enriched by a beautiful miniature representing Fichet in the act of presenting his book to the sovereign pontiff. A second copy, addressed to the Cardinal Bessarion, is also accompanied by a letter of presentation, and ornamented by a miniature which represents the cardinal seated on a dais, and M. Fichet kneeling before him in the act of presenting his book. This copy is in the Library of St. Mark, at Venice. A third copy, enriched by a letter and miniature, addressed to Charles, Comte du Maine, is in the library at Gotha. There is also a copy in the National Library at Paris, and one in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

The fifth title reads thus: "*Gasparina Pergamensis Orthographie pars prima et secunda,*" and may be the work referred to in THE INLAND PRINTER.

The fourteenth on the list is the "Tusculanæ Questiones" of Cicero, in folio, eighty-seven leaves. The unique copy in the National Library, says M. Bernard, is incomplete by three leaves, the first and two others, which Van Praet, librarian at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and a confirmed bibliomaniac, to satisfy his well-known monomania, had the courage to tear out and give to M. Renouard in exchange for a copy of the "Merits of Women," in 32mo, on vellum. At least it is so stated by Van Praet himself, in a note in his handwriting, bound up with the volume, and dated September, 1826.

These books are all printed on the same type, which is of a handsome round face. Like all first attempts, they are by no means perfect; some of the letters are barely half-formed, and even words are sometimes finished by hand. The first letters of the chapters are omitted, sufficient space being left for the illuminator to insert ornamental capitals with the pen. There are, as in all early impressions, many abbreviations. The paper is not very white, but is well sized; and the ink is of a beautiful black. The last book on the list commences with a letter from Fichet to De la Pierre, which is dated March, 1472 (N. S.), by which it would seem that Gering and his associates kept their little office tolerably busy to have got out fifteen books in about two years. They found it necessary, how-

ever, to employ several assistants, two of whom, Pierre Cesaris and Jean Stoll, afterward established a rival office. This event proved stimulating to Gering & Co., and they removed from their quarters in Sorbonne, and located in the same street as their rivals, where a brisk competition seems to have sprung up, lasting until 1476, when Paquier Bonhomme established still another office, and printed the "Grand Chroniques de France," the first book printed in French in Paris. In 1477, Martin Crantz and Michel Friburger retired from the business, which Gering conducted alone for some years, when he took Bertholde Rembolt as an associate, who remained until the death of Gering, in 1510. Gering was never married, but was so closely identified with the society of Sorbonne that he received, in 1494, a certificate *de hospitalité*, and where, notwithstanding his age, he was treated as a student of the University of Paris. He lived to see more than twenty printing offices in successful operation in Paris, where he had not only introduced the art, but practiced it for forty years. At his death he bequeathed nearly all his fortune, which was considerable, to the colleges of Sorbonne and Montaignu.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMATEUR PRINTERS.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

THE May number of THE INLAND PRINTER contained an article headed, "A Blind Leader of the Blind," in which two excellent examples were given of amateur productions. Every now and then this subject is taken up and ventilated, but still the evil exists without any apparent diminution. Those who travel round much hear many complaints made by printers in every town, who suffer from the evils produced by boys and young men who start in business with an amateur outfit, and take work at about one half its value. It is true their work is full of the most glaring errors, and has the manifest stamp of incapacity and ignorance, but many customers will waive these points for the sake of saving a few dollars, and so the legitimate printer has real cause for complaint.

It is, therefore, a subject which calls for more than a passing notice, and one which deserves earnest and careful consideration, with a view to finding a remedy for the evil. It may be said that as long as the public is willing to have inferior work, at low prices, there will be the temptation for amateurs to try their hands at the business, and so long as there are amateurs to buy, there will be firms ready and willing to supply amateurs with outfits, and to help them by supplying materials in the smallest possible quantities, and even by giving them credit for part of their purchases.

Well, granted that this is so, it ought to be possible, nevertheless, to find some means of crippling the practice, and ridding the market of what is undoubtedly illegitimate business.

One very important step might be taken by printers uniting in a general boycott of all type foundries and material dealers who supply such amateur outfits or amateur presses, or amateur fonts of type. The writer has been buying printing materials for many years past, but has never

knowingly purchased a dollar's worth from such firms. It might, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect that firms should not supply amateurs with presses, type and materials, provided they bought them in the usual quantities and of regular makes, but it is perfectly right to object to the supplying of outfits specially made for amateurs—such as regular amateur presses, and assortments of type and materials made up at ridiculously small prices.

If amateurs had to pay the same prices for their plants that regular printers do, there would be fewer of them. As it is now, if a young fellow has about a hundred dollars he can get a press and outfit of type and materials, and start in business. Or he might even do it on less "capital" by the kindness of some of the firms who lay themselves out to help such enterprising young interlopers. But all such trading is illegitimate, and ought to be recognized as such, and fought against as a dangerous evil. Stop the amateur supplies, and the number of amateurs will soon be diminished.

Another means to the same end would be the discontinuance of the bad practice of allowing young men to enter printing houses to learn the business without being apprenticed or bound in any way, for a given time. Very often this leads to the commencement of an amateur office, and the only object the party has in entering a printing office is to get some idea of the business that he may turn to account in a few weeks or months. Moreover, this practice also tends to introduce to the trade incompetent men, who are a fraud upon their employers and a disgrace to the craft. A case which came under the writer's notice will serve to illustrate this point. A young man of twenty years of age, who had been employed around a counting room at a small salary, asked to be allowed to learn to set type. He was told that he could only do this by entering into an agreement to work for at least three years at a moderate salary, which would be fixed low at first, and be gradually increased as time went on. This he agreed to, but it was thought that perhaps before signing definitely it might be well for him to go into the composing room for a few weeks to see whether he had any aptitude for the business, and whether he would like it or not. He worked thus for four weeks, and then failed to put in an appearance. On inquiries being made, he stated in a letter that he had changed his mind, and did not intend to follow the business. A few weeks after this the foreman had occasion to go into the composing room of another firm, and was surprised to see that young man working among a number of compositors at the same salary as the others were receiving. He had learned his boxes, and could set reprint matter, and so passed muster in the crowd.

Now for this last named evil a rigid apprenticeship system is perhaps the best remedy. Let no one enter a printing office without being properly indentured for a given number of years, and let no one be recognized as a journeyman who cannot show his indentures as a proof of such service. This is alike due to employers and employed, and both would be greatly benefited thereby.

For the first named evil let there be a united action on the part of printers against the firms which supply

amateur outfits, so that they will at least have to make the choice between doing a legitimate and an illegitimate business. Also let it be understood that any type founder who supplies type or materials to a dealer, who afterward divides the same into amateur fonts, will be treated as though he dealt directly with the amateur.

There should be no desire to deal arbitrarily or unjustly with any branch of the business; but here is an evil which calls for decided and prompt action, and every lawful means should be employed to wipe it out. If those who feel the bad effects of amateur printing will make known their ideas through the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, some plan for united action may be formulated that will remedy the evil.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

A NEW TYPE METAL.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

A GERMAN type foundry at Lahr, Germany, has placed in the market a new type metal, which, on account of its many advantages, will soon be generally employed, if the price of one of the metals used in the alloy will get cheaper, which is expected, as materials generally do when they are extensively used.

If the metal has all the properties claimed for it, and those who claim to know argue that it has, it will save electrotyping in a good many instances.

It is well known that some of the rarer metals, like bismuth, cadmium and others, if mixed with lead or tin or other metals, form alloys which fuse at a very low temperature, some almost in boiling water. Lately, it has been found that metallic chrome, if mixed with tin, zinc and antimony, form an alloy which fuses or melts at about 240 degrees, which is little over the heat of boiling water. The metal when cut into types, is then treated by a chemical process, which gives it a hardness equal to that of copper.

According to a technical journal the alloy consists of the following metals: Five parts of tin, one-half part antimony, four parts of lead, one part of zinc, three-quarter part chrome.

Metallic chrome is a soft material, yellow like brass, but almost as soft as tin. The type metal, therefore, has a yellowish tint when it is hard, but is not as hard as the common type metal.

Before the types are ready to be printed from, they are put into a solution, which contains two hundred parts of water, thirty parts ferrocyanide of potassium, one-half part sulphuric acid, and boiled in it for fifteen minutes. This gives the metal a hardness which makes it fit for taking as many impressions from as can well be taken from an electrotype.

Chrome is by no means a rare metal; on the contrary, it is found in great masses all over the world, in combination with iron and other elements. Its salts are used extensively for dyeing and many technical purposes, and bichromate of potassium is manufactured and used in large quantities. It can be obtained if this salt is heated with carbon for several hours, whereby carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas are formed, while the metallic chrome separates.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CAN IT BE DONE?

IS THE PRINTERS' TRADE NOT A PAYING ONE?—INCLINATION OF MAN TO WISH FOR SOMETHING HE DOES NOT POSSESS—SEEK AND YOU WILL FIND—THE IMPORTERS' CASE—THE CAUSES OF THE EVIL: INEXPERIENCE, RECKLESSNESS, ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES, COMPETITION—HOW PRICES ARE RUINED—RECKLESS VILLAINS—UNCONSCIOUS SINNERS—A DEVICE FOR A REMEDY—MANNER OF PROCEEDING—A GOLDEN PRINCIPLE—WHY HAVE WE NO STANDARD RATES?—GATHER!—LIVE AND LET LIVE—THE REAL BREEDING PLACES OF LABOR TROUBLES—ABOLISH THE EVIL—CAN IT BE DONE?—TRY.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

"THERE isn't salt any more in the printing business," is a phrase one is apt to meet with every day in the week, nay, every hour of the day, if occasion, business or inclination brings one in contact with the "fellows of the black art." And it is not only the journeyman who begrudges his life's vocation of the reputation to be well able to support him who has chosen it as a means of support, it is also the man who has accumulated wealth and honor, and worldly property, so to say, "at the stone," who endeavors to belittle it. Now, as an excuse for such hearing, it may be mentioned that the general inclination of the masterpiece of creation, *man*, is dissatisfaction with any situation he may be in at the time being. He always wishes for things he does not possess. If his is a white horse, he wants a black one; if he is brought up as a carpenter he craves to be a locksmith; and the man who admits that he is satisfied with what he owns and what he is, may be counted a *rara avis*—a very rare bird indeed. But, setting aside this general craving for strange property, it must be admitted that in our case the man who deplors the low prices paid for printed matter in many instances, we may frankly admit, in most cases, is not quite in the wrong. But is it manly to cry, and hallo, and grumble, merely to be heard, without any attempt at relief? Certainly not. If it is actually true that many people do not pay the printer the full amount for value received, then there must be a screw loose some place, and I should think it would pay to look for it and tighten it.

I remember to have heard of a case in the mercantile line which may somewhat serve as an example, and is well worth repeating here: One of our largest importing houses imported some article through the custom house, and paid duty on it, selling the article again at a small profit in the United States. Shortly after this they found the same article on the market offered at a price which would not have covered the purchasing price and importing expenses. They were at once on the alert, and after satisfying themselves that the opposition firm bought in Europe at almost higher rates than their own buyer, and hardly believing that the former would consent to sell at a heavy loss without any apparent reason, they investigated the matter, and soon found that the article imported by the opposition firm was undervalued, or the cases containing the goods represented as inclosing some other material on which the duty was considerably lower. This discovery was made without the least noise, so quiet actually that the other firm found itself suddenly and unwarned in the dilemma to abandon the business or go to states' prison.

Our case is not exactly the same, but it may be accepted that something is wrong in Denmark. This, I believe, can be easily remedied as soon as the source of the evil is discovered.

Now, where are we to look for it! Quite a number, the largest of the parties interested, as far as the master printers are concerned, have been accustomed during the last period to blame the volcanic state of the labor question for the deficiency in prosperity. They claim that the prices paid by customers are being reduced from day to day, while labor is at its highest. Looking at it from this point they are partly right. The prices paid for printed matter are in many cases ridiculously low. Quantity for nothing, is almost the demand the public makes upon the printer, and the printer who has no system takes the bait, and keeps busy without getting paid for it. If one would ask a printer to sell a piece of land he owns at a loss, he would turn a cold shoulder, while he is every day prepared to throw his labor, interest of capital invested and time away for nothing. When we look for the causes of ill-success in the printing business, we find, as a rule, one or more of the following named:

1. Lack of business knowledge and consequent miscalculation.
2. Recklessness.
3. Adverse circumstances.

To these causes we may add the present overcrowding of small offices which flood the country, and the proprietors of which are satisfied to earn a scant living, in many cases hardly as much as they would earn as ordinary journeymen.

The first-named is pardonable, as the committant unconsciously deprives himself and those interested in his welfare of the advantages which are due to those who trusted in his capacity as a business man.

The second comes under the head of criminal actions. It is practiced by persons who establish themselves under circumstances and undersell in a manner which is evidently against all common sense, and visibly must bring ruin to them and all others interested in the concern. They live from their credit, and shut down as soon as this is cut off by indignant business friends. As a rule they go back to the rank of wage-workers, with as light a heart as they joined the ranks of the boss printers, not caring a "continental" for the ruin of a reputation, well satisfied with the opportunity they had to be for some time a "free man," as they are want to call him, who offer labors under the most heart-aching, brain-straining circumstances, the conscious head of a printing office. It takes but little time for such irresponsible persons to show their true face value, a year at the utmost, perhaps, but still too long for the trade they are undermining, by recklessly offering goods at a price for which the honest printer cannot work. Luckily this disreputable class is not very numerous, and it is generally the pitiable know-nothingism about office business of the newly-fledged boss printer to whom the underselling of goods and ruin of prices must be ascribed. Would these men understand what they are doing they would cease to do it. They have not yet the experience to calculate every expense item when estimating, and they find often to their

It is this class of unconscious sinners which calls for pity and help. To such I would suggest the following manner of bookkeeping. With the aid of such blanks they could see daily plain and clear what they were doing, and could at the end of one week reach the understanding that they are going down hill (if so), and could alter their system, and mend the weak spot.

Many employing printers have met with cases in their business experience where customers have freely admitted, after being explained how much it costs to produce a certain job, that they are not paying the value, but that they can get the work from this or that firm at such a price, and don't intend to pay any more, respectively ; that they are determined to rob you knowingly out of your earnings, and are entitled to it. Could such be the case if we had a general tariff, a tariff which allows us to earn a satisfactory living and pay satisfactory wages ? The low prices asked for merchandise are, I believe, very often the original source of disagreement between capital and labor ; and that the office and sales books of the firm are as frequently the breeding places of the troubles which occur as the

No. of Order in Book.	Hours of Piece Labor.	Amount.	Stock.	Sundries.	Binding, \$3 00 Cutting, 10	Sundries. Numb. 1 00 Perf. 75	Incidentals. For day, 1 80	Amount due.	Expenses due.	Rent.	Light.	Fuel.	Wages.	Wear and Tear.	Interest on Capital.	Remarks in General.
1260			\$12 50					\$91 50	\$15 50	\$1 50	40	50	\$15 33	\$2 00	\$1 00	
1261	5	92	6 00					11 00	6 90							
1262			30					1 25	40							
1263	7	10	1 25					5 50	3 35							
1264			10 00					25 00	11 75							
1265			6 00					18 00	6 00							
Total Sales.....										\$91 25						
Total Expenses.....										66 43						
Net earnings.....										\$24 82						

The above figures are taken at random, but will pretty closely come up to the average.

factory room and chapel meetings. Let us stamp the *plague of competition* an impossibility in a healthy country like ours; let the States lead the march of nations to heavenly satisfaction, and the members of the art preservative be in the foremost ranks of liberators from this social evil.

Can it be done? Let us try!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

SIR E. J. BULWER commits a slight mistake in his edition of "England and the English," page 205, published in 1833, where he says, "This country may boast of having in Bewick of Newcastle brought wood engraving to perfection, and his pupil Harvey continues the profession with reputation."

The fact is, when this book was published, Harvey, though originally a wood engraver and pupil of Bewick, had for about eight years abandoned the profession, and devoted himself entirely to painting and drawing for copperplate and wood engravers.

Bernard Solomon whether a designer or engraver on wood, or both, is justly entitled to be ranked among the "Little Masters" in this branch of art. The cuts ascribed to him are usually of small size, and delicately executed but deficient in effect. He evidently did not comprehend the capabilities of the art of wood engraving, for in none of his cuts do we find well-contrasted blacks and whites, which, when judiciously handled, materially contribute to the excellence of a well-executed wood engraving, and the production of strong effective contrasts, as well as delicate graduations, is one of the great advantages of the art of wood engraving, and the engraver who neglects this advantage and labors to cut with mechanical niceness numerous delicate but meaningless lines may be, perhaps, a good mechanic, but not an artistic engraver.

In Solomon's cuts, and in fact most of the cuts engraved at Lyons about this period, are the meaningless results of this ineffective and injudicious labor. We see in them evidence of painstaking workmen but not of talented engravers.

From the time that a taste for these laboriously executed and meaningless ineffective little cuts began to prevail, the decline of wood engraving may find a date.

Instead of confining themselves to the legitimate boundaries of their own art, the wood engravers seem to have been desirous of imitating the delicacy of copperplate engraving, but fatally failed.

The scope and capabilities of wood engraving are vast, but, as in everything else, there is a limit, and impossibilities cannot be attained.

The book buyers of the period became tired of these tasteless and meaningless pretenses to pictorial illustration, and, as a consequence, wood engraving began to decline, as it had lost its supporters.

Large, well executed wood cuts engraved between 1580 and 1600 are comparatively scarce.

Bernard Solomon, or, as he is sometimes called, "Little Solomon," from the small size of his works, is said to have

been born in 1512, and the majority of cuts ascribed to him appear in works printed at Lyons between 1545 and 1580, and undoubtedly more books containing small cuts were printed in Lyons between the above years than in any town in Europe at the same period. Lyons seems to have been the headquarters for Scripture cuts, emblems and devices, but very few of the cuts of the period can be considered excellent either in execution or design. One of the principal publishers of the time was Jean de Tournes, and the excellence of his typographic display is worthy of special note. Most of the cuts published by him are engraved with neatness and precision.

The work entitled, "Quadrins Historiques de la Bible," with wood cuts, ascribed to Solomon, and printed at Lyons by Jean de Tournes, was undoubtedly suggested by "Holbein's Bible Cuts," first published by the brothers Frelon, in 1538. The first edition of the "Quadrins" was published in octavo size, in 1550, and was reprinted several times in the succeeding twenty years. The edition of 1560 contained two hundred and twenty-nine cuts, with one hundred and seventy devoted to illustrating Exodus and Genesis. At the top of each is printed the reference to the chapter to which it relates. The composition of the cuts is exceptionally good, and most of them are engraved with neatness, but are devoid of effect. A smaller work, entitled "Figures du Nouveau Testament," with cuts evidently designed by the same person who designed the cuts for the "Quadrins," was also published by Jean de Tournes, about 1553. There are one hundred and four cuts in this work, but smaller in size than those in the "Quadrins." Several editions of this work were subsequently published.

Old engravings and paintings, illustrating manners and customs, are generally interesting, and on this account a set of large wood cuts designed by Peter Coeck, of Alost, in Flanders, is deserving of notice. The subject of these cuts is the manners and customs of the Turks, and the drawings were made on the spot by Coeck himself, who visited Turkey in 1533. These cuts, however, were not printed until 1553, three years after Coeck's decease. The set consists of seven cuts, oblong in shape, and folio in size; and are intended to be joined together, thus forming a continuous subject of illustration. The figures both on foot and horseback are designed with great spirit, but lack effect in contrasting relief, and the engraving is coarsely and indifferently executed. As the Turks in the sixteenth century were a formidable and secluded nation, their manners and customs were objects of great curiosity with other nations, and illustrations on the subject appear to have been in considerable demand at that period, for both in books and as single cuts they are comparatively numerous, and succeeding artists have availed themselves liberally of these early illustrations on the subject.

(To be continued.)

AN international exhibition is to be held in Brussels in 1888, bearing the somewhat comprehensive title of "Grand Concours International des Sciences et de l'Industrie." It will be worked on similar lines to the French exhibition to be held the following year.

DAVID BRUCE.

INVENTOR OF THE TYPE-CASTING MACHINE.

A TRUE benefactor to his race, a man to whom every printer and type founder of the present time is immeasurably indebted, is living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, in modest retirement at 182 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, New York. It is with great pleasure that we present to our readers a very satisfactory portrait of the venerable inventor of the type-casting machine, and record our opinion that among all men now living connected with the art preservative, as an art or industry, there is none so worthy of honor as Mr. David Bruce.

A patent for a type-casting machine was issued to David Bruce in 1836, again on March 17, 1838, and for a more perfect machine on November 6, 1846. Although previous to this there had been attempts to cast type by machines, they had been unsuccessful, and type was still made in hand molds, the speed of which was twelve to fifteen a minute. The machine patented in 1834 is now used (with later improvements) by all American and nearly all foreign type founders, and is run by steampower as well as by hand, producing on an average one hundred types per minute. It is not our purpose to describe the machine, as the process of making type is or ought to be familiar to every intelligent printer, but the indisputable fact that but for this invention the type founders of the present day could not produce type in its present perfection should be known and appreciated by all.

Its silent influence on mankind has been marvelous, but on this point we will quote from a letter from the inventor to the late Mr. Jas. M. Connor, of New York :

Of the machine—well, what of it? The mere renown of the invention has only this effect with me, as I trust with other inventors, the consciousness of having contributed something toward the advancement of the world's progress. The term "progress" was at one time as repulsive and unfamiliar to the ear as that of evolution is now, and yet they are both so well recognized by their trails that it would betray childishness to ignore them.

The world is apt to be forgetful of the past, and yet the world is replete with familiarized miracles. It is to be hoped that there are few so obtuse, so dull, so idiotically refined in intellect, as to ask, book in hand, Well, what has all this greasy, plebeian workshop business to do with the enjoyment of life? The pleasure-seeking lady or gentleman in their summer rambles, the millionaire, the traveler, the politician, the statesman, the historian, in short any searcher after education, cannot but be interested in any advance in those arts tending to the spread of knowledge. The reading public is rejoiced at the rapid multiplication of papers, books and periodicals through the agency of the modern printing press; but from whence came their type—these twenty-six

little symbols of our language? At the present day speed in the manufacture of type is as essential as speed in printing.

Mr. Bruce is a thoroughly practical type founder, having been a mold-maker, a justifier of matrices, and letter-cutter. In the latter capacity we owe to him the well-known series of Rimmed Shade, Title Expanded, Roman Extended, Ionic, Title, Secretary, and many others. The following highly interesting communication from the venerable inventor will, we are sure, be regarded by our readers with more interest than any words we can pen, although it is to be regretted that no fuller account of Mr. Bruce's career is at present obtainable:

MR. BRUCE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 19, 1887.

Gentlemen,—I am now in my eighty-sixth year, and as modesty is the chief ornament of youth I must decline your invitation to write a synopsis of my life. In short it might be said my life differs very little from the routine of other inventors and projectors—always poising between inflated hopes and blasting disappointments. But let me confine myself more particularly to the times about and preceding my invention.

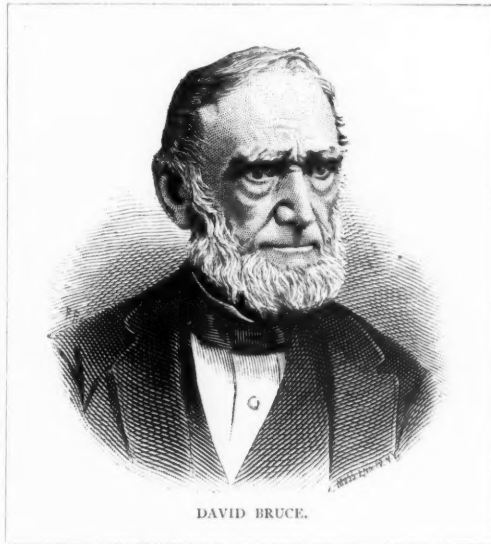
In the year 1834 I cut myself loose from the firm of George Bruce & Co., of New York, of whom I had been one of the partners for two years, and retired to reside on my father's farm in New Jersey, on which I continued five years. It was my idea to construct, if possible, a machine capable of producing a more perfect type than was then being offered to the printer. The only machine type then being sold to them by Mr. Elihu White, was too porous and light to be satisfactory, ranging from twenty to twenty-five per cent lighter than hand-cast type, and which was urged as an inducement to the purchaser. (See Mr. White's specimens of those dates, 1834, 1840.)

Let it be fairly understood I was by no means a pioneer in facilitating the casting of type by machinery. Mr. Edwin Starr, of Boston; Mr. George B. Lothian; my father; Messrs. Mann and Sturtevant; Mr. Wm. M. Johnson, and Mr. George F. Peterson, had all preceded me, but with little success.

My uncle, Mr. George Bruce, became purchaser of my No. 1 patent of 1836, and knowing my inventive idiosyncrasy he requested me, as a favor, that I should make him the first offer of purchase of any improvement I might subsequently invent. Hence the present machine was spurred into existence by his encouragement, and I might almost say for him. When finished, he was invited over to Brooklyn to give it an examination. Unfortunately he sent over his machinist, who saw it, but to suit his own views totally misrepresented its manifest superiority over all former machines, inasmuch as it had the capability of being driven, as now, by steam or other power, and with greater speed. Hence he rejected it without seeing it.

I assure you, gentlemen, that I was mortified and disappointed; but rallying, took the first opportunity to find for it a purchaser. Hence its first introduction in that very cautious, venerable and tasty type foundry in Boston—the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

It is pleasant to look back upon the past fifty-three years and review my conflict with artists, type metal and type founders, and I may truly say that with one nameless exception my intercourse with these old typos has always been agreeable. Many have manifested their friend-



DAVID BRUCE.

ship in various kindly ways, and Mr. Lawrence Johnson, type founder, of Philadelphia, in the procurement, without my knowledge, of a costly medal from the Franklin Institute of that place.

Truly yours, DAVID BRUCE.

Long may our venerable and talented friend live to enjoy his honors is the sincere desire of THE INLAND, PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NINE-HOUR LAW.

BY AUGUST DONATH.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the law passed at the late session of the International Typographical Union, the working day of members of the craft will soon consist of nine hours. The law is mandatory in those jurisdictions where sixty or more members are employed; so it will affect about all the cities of the land where unions exist. How best to carry into effect the beneficent law is now a subject of earnest debate with those who prefer to look before they leap, and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be. In some cities little opposition is expected, while in others smooth sailing is not so confidently looked for. The stumbling block, of course, will be the proposition to work the new schedule for the old wages, which is virtually an increase of one-ninth. And right here is the opportunity to show whether the alleged motives for the reduction of working hours is a sincere one. We have insisted for a number of years that the supply of craftsmen was larger than the need for their services, and the reduction of working hours was urged as the only means of meeting this issue. Thence, according to our statement, it is not an increase of pay that we desire, but our aim is to provide employment for those who now have none. If this is carried out as faithfully as it has been urged persistently, we believe there will be no serious difficulty encountered in enforcing the new law. Nine hours and eventually eight hours will become the standard, just as the days of old, from "sunrise to sunset," shrunk to the ten hours of the present. But if the demand is made to be paid the sum now stipulated for ten hours, for the shorter day of nine, all may not be smooth sailing.

I write these lines, then, for the purpose of urging upon our members the duty they owe to the unemployed—to find work for those willing hands that are now involuntarily idle. Remove this idle contingent, now standing on the street corners of our large cities, gazing wistfully at their more fortunate comrades, who enjoy the "boon" to toil hard and for many hours for just about as much as will keep an average-sized family, provided it has no extravagant habits. Remove these members from the street to the composing room, to the pressroom, to the foundry, and you will do yourself the greatest possible service, though it be for the present at the cost of one-tenth of your earnings. Self-denial is nothing new to the union printer. Neither has he yet to learn the satisfaction of sharing what he has with his less favored brother. And self-denial in this instance means, I believe it religiously, not only work for a larger number, but increased wages, as well as shorter hours, for all. This lesson is so old that it is hardly worth while to repeat it, and yet we have too many proofs that it is not generally remembered. Superabundance of a given

commodity depresses the price, while demand for it is sure to appreciate its value. It is certainly so with labor. Succeed in employing the idle hundreds, and the one great menace to the success of every movement looking to the securing of higher wages or to the reduction of the hours of work, will be removed. I hope, then, that those of my brothers who will be engaged in this effort to secure nine hours as a day's work will be wise enough and unselfish enough to make a temporary sacrifice if the emergency seems to require it.

PRINTING DRY FROM ZINC.

In a recent issue, the *Lithographische Rundschau* has an important article on "Printing dry from Zinc." In the introduction the editor says that there are very few branches indeed which have so many secrets, recipes, and miraculous appliances as lithography and its allies. Many of them are offered for sale; when, however, the money is paid to the "inventor," it is found quite frequently that such recipes, etc., were known long ago. This has reference also to secret fluids and tinctures—"infallible," of course!—for which it is claimed that when a portion is mixed with the lithographic printing ink we are enabled to print dry from lithographic stone. It is well known that such fluids consist only of glycerine, and the "secret" certainly does enable one to print for some time without damping the stone, but with the result that it spoils the ink and makes the inking rollers slip. To print from stone without damping certainly has great advantages, provided it can be practically carried out. In 1885 there was a great deal said in reference to a new kind of lithographic composition roller, for which it was claimed that, by the use of a specially prepared kind of lithographic printing ink, one could print dry from stone. After a while, however, it was found that these composition rollers got out of order and out of shape; they became uneven, the inking could no longer be done in a solid manner, and it was not long before the rollers were out of order altogether. "It was strange," says the *Lithographische Rundschau*, "that this method of printing dry without damping was of more practical use in printing from a zinc plate than from stone. The uncertainty of the process kept us for a while from further experimenting, but we did not lose sight of it. Recently we had to print autographs which, being in editions of two hundred copies only, would not have been profitable had we printed them on a steam press. Hence, we printed them from zinc on the hand press without damping the zinc plate, and we succeeded wonderfully. This encouraged us to apply the same to better work, and our own practical experience convinced us that this method of printing dry from a zinc plate without damping is of a value which should by no means be underestimated." In order to give a practical proof of his experience in this matter Mr. Schlotke inserts in his paper a page printed (without damping) from zinc on the hand press. It is, indeed, a well printed page, in blue-black ink. In explanation he says: "We added to the blue-black ink some glycerine and a trifle of lard. Every practical printer will soon ascertain the correct proportion. We have no doubt that the same method of printing (without damping) from zinc will work also on a zincographic press."—*The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*.

PIANO MADE FROM PAPER.

A piano is the latest article to be made out of paper. Says *Chambers' Journal*: "A beautiful musical instrument of this kind has lately been an object of great curiosity to the connoisseurs and musical savants of Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given a hard surface and a cream-white, brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesque and floral designs. The exterior, and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open, are covered with wreaths and medallions, painted in miniature by some of the leading artists of Paris. The tone of this instrument is said to be of excellent quality, though not loud. The broken, alternating character of piano music is replaced by a rich, full, continuous roll of sound, resembling that of the organ. Only two of these instruments have been made. One is still on exhibition; the other has been sold to the Duke of Devonshire."

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Standard Mills News.....	6c
Sussex Mills News.....	5½c
Eric Mills News.....	5c
Colored Poster.....	6½c
White Poster.....	6½c

BOOK PAPERS.

PER LB.

Extra Super Calendered, white and tint.....	9c
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8½c
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8c
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint.....	7½c
Star No. 3, white and tint.....	6½c

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No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb.....	3 15
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb.....	2 25
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb.....	1 80
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb.....	3 60

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PER LB.

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Florence Mills Blotting, white.....	11c
Florence Mills Blotting, colors.....	12c

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St. Charles Bristol, per hundred.....	\$2 00	\$2 40	\$2 80
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred.....	2 80	3 35	3 90
Florence Bristol, per hundred.....	3 50	4 25	5 00

Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades).....	\$3 50
No. 4 Blanks.....	3 60
No. 5 Blanks.....	3 25
No. 6 Blanks.....	3 50
No. 7½ Blanks.....	3 75
No. 10 Blanks.....	4 00
No. 12 Blanks.....	4 50
No. 14 Blanks.....	5 00
No. 17½ Blanks.....	5 50
No. 18½ Blanks.....	7 00
No. 2½ White China.....	3 25
No. 5½ White China.....	4 00
No. 8 White China.....	6 50
Thin Colored China (six shades).....	2 25
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades).....	2 50
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades).....	5 00
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades).....	13 00
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	4 00
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	5 00
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	6 00
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28.....	1 55
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28.....	1 75
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28.....	1 90
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28.....	2 05
Show Cards (five shades).....	5 50

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Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc.....	20 per ct. dis.
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Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid.....	18c
Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid.....	18c
Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove.....	16c
Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	15c
Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	13c
St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.).....	10c

No. 1 White French Folio.....	\$1 15
No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors).....	1 20
No. 1 White Double French Folio.....	2 30
No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors).....	2 40
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124	White Wove.....	\$1 70	\$1 80
234	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
244	Green Laid.....	1 80	1 90
254	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90

First Quality, XX.

Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
126	White Wove.....	\$2 15	\$2 25
226	White Wove.....	2 25	2 35
236	Amber Laid.....	2 25	2 35
276	Canary Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2146	Blue Granite.....	2 25	2 35
2106	Azurene Wove.....	2 25	2 35
2126	Cream Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2136	Duplex (Blue Lined).....	2 25	2 35
128	White Wove, XXX.....	2 45	2 55
228	White Wove, XXX.....	2 50	2 60

Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
406	Melon Laid.....	\$1 90	\$2 10
416	Fawn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
426	White Wove.....	1 90	2 10
436	Amber Laid.....	1 90	2 10
446	Green Laid.....	1 90	2 10
456	Lt. Blue Laid.....	1 90	2 10
466	Azurene Wove.....	1 90	2 10
476	Canary Laid.....	1 90	2 10
486	Corn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
496	Cherry Laid.....	1 90	2 10

Second Quality, X.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
314	Fawn Laid.....	\$1 55	\$1 60
324	White Laid.....	1 55	1 60
334	Amber Laid.....	1 55	1 60
354	Blue Laid.....	1 55	1 60
374	Canary Laid.....	1 55	1 60
384	Corn Laid.....	1 55	1 60

Second Quality, XX.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
306	Melon Laid.....	\$1 80	\$1 90
316	Fawn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
326	White Laid.....	1 80	1 90
336	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
356	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90
366	Azurene Wove.....	1 80	1 90
376	Canary Laid.....	1 80	1 90
386	Corn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
396	Cherry Laid.....	1 80	1 90

Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
250	Manila New Gov't.....	\$ 80	\$ 90
280	Manila New Gov't.....	90	1 00
350	Manila New Gov't.....	95	1 05
360	Manila New Gov't.....	1 00	1 10
360	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 10	1 20
440	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 25	1 35
770	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 40	1 50
880	Manila Full Gov't.....	2 35	2 55

Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.

Put up in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
126	White Wove.....	\$3 50	\$3 90	\$4 85
226	White Wove.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
236	Amber Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
256	Blue Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
276	Canary Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
286	Corn Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00

Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
426	White Wove.....	\$3 30	\$3 60	\$4 45
436	Amber Laid.....	3 30	3 60	4 45

Official Sizes—Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
350	Manila.....	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45
362	Manila.....	1 90	2 10	2 60
380	Manila Ex.....	3 25	3 70	4 45
440	Manila.....	2 10	2 25	3 10
770	Manila.....	2 45	2 70	3 60
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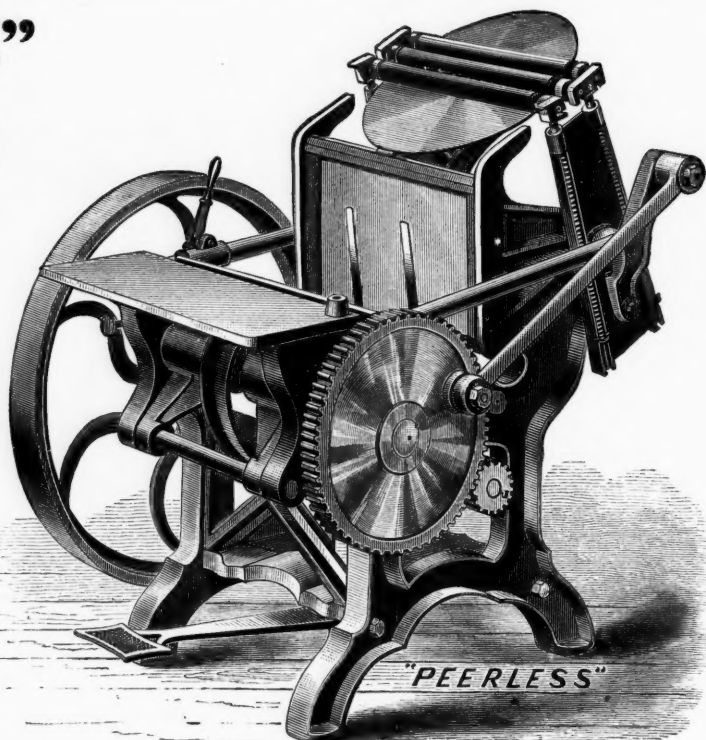
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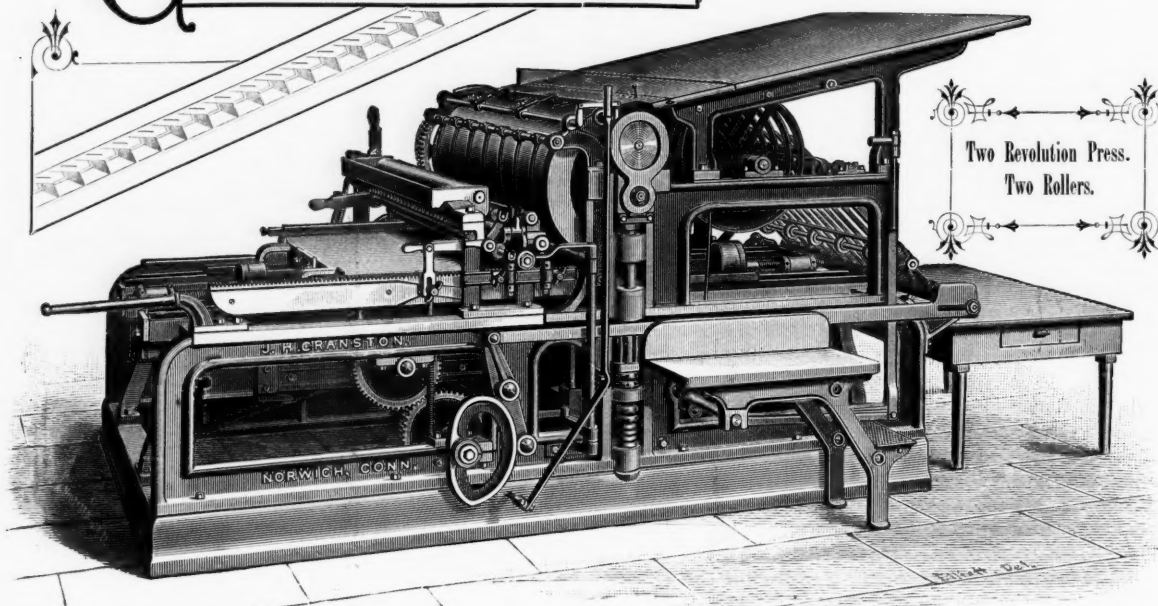
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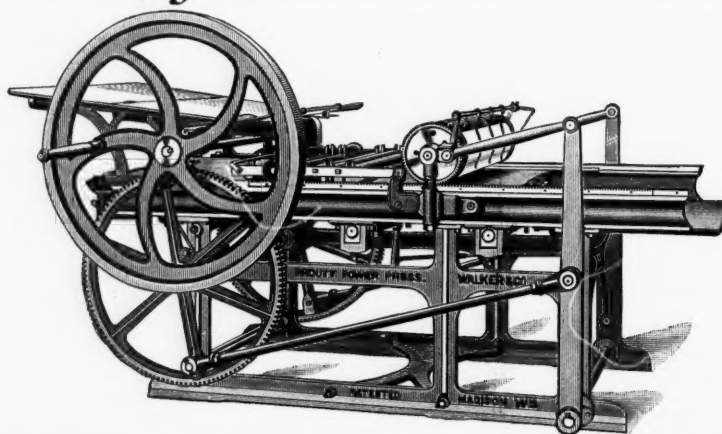
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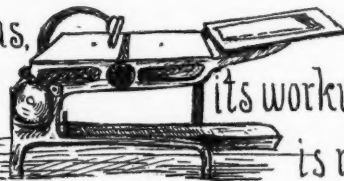


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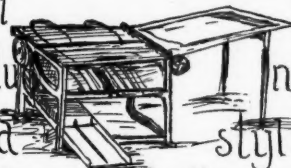
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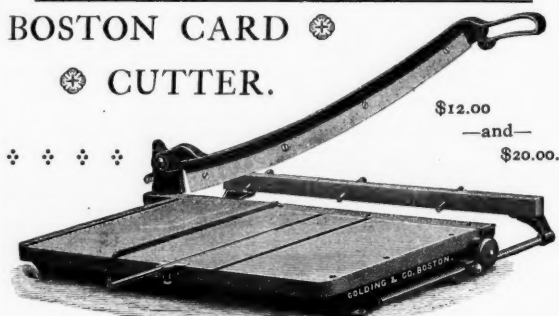
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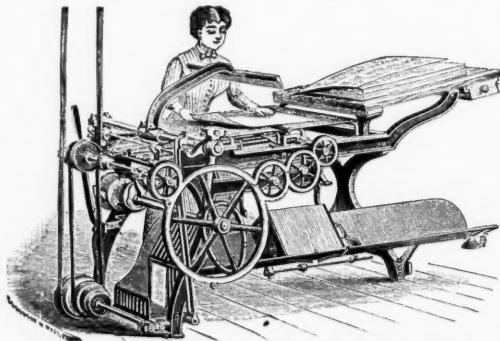
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THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

THERE is a case which will shortly come before the law courts of Great Britain, which may possess some interest to the publishers of the United States. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* reports that the proprietor of a certain journal has incurred a liability of many millions of pounds, according to the decision of the Inland Revenue Office. For some time past he has offered to pay \$500 to the heirs of any person killed in a railway accident who had a copy of the paper in his possession, and in one case the money was paid. This promise should mean a duty of one penny on every copy of the paper sold containing it. It is described as the issue of insurance policies without paying the duties. As stated, the case has been transferred to the courts of law.

IS THERE DANGER OF FOREST DEPLETION?

SINCE the utilization of wood for paper-making purposes, the question of the danger of ultimate denudation of our forests, unless prompt measures to prevent are at once initiated, is again commanding attention. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which claims to have made a special study of the question, arrives at the complacent conclusion that the forest capacity of this country is too vast to yield to the ax, and thereupon attempts to read a lecture to those cranks and croakers who take a different view of the question, or refuse to accept its dictum as final.

Now, it strikes us we have read similar comforting assurances on other problems, which, unfortunately, did not pan out as predicted. A few years ago we were assured by the wisecracks, that the supply of whitefish and trout in our chain of inland seas was *too vast* to be materially affected by any efforts the fishermen might put forth. Yet what is the result today? The supply is one-half less than it was ten years ago, and steadily diminishing. On the Columbia river our salmon catchers, disregarding the warning and advice of those who knew, discarded the old, tried methods, and adopted the *paddle*, in the mistaken belief that the supply of salmon was *too vast* to be materially affected thereby, with what results? Runs in which, before its use, they were countless, are now comparatively deserted. We were told that the buffalo, which covered our prairies, were *too vast* in numbers to be decimated by the rifle of the hunter for many years to come, and yet today they are practically extinct. So with our small game, and this, too, the inevitable result of disregarding the plainest law of nature essential to their continued propagation. These examples could be multiplied by the score, but we have cited enough to answer our purpose.

Let the writer referred to, who takes such a roseate view of the situation, ascertain from those qualified to give the desired information, how long, even at the present rate of destruction—independent of our increasing demands and population—will it require to secure the practical *annihilation* of our wood supply, for, be it remembered, the utilization of wood fiber in paper making is only one demand, and a small one, too, among a score made on our resources—resources, too, which have taken centuries to accumulate. In other words, what is the ratio of increase to the ratio of destruction? A Michigan or any other well-informed lumberman would laugh at the individual who would repeat in his presence the statement that its pineries are *comparatively inexhausted*. On the contrary, he would tell you that their disappearance under present circumstances is simply a question of a few years at furthest, and that the striplings of the plains, upon which so much stress is laid, cannot take the place of the products of the primeval forest. A reference to the undeveloped resources of Alaska reminds us of a general calling on his *reserves* before the action has fairly commenced. Besides, a dependence on these resources for the purposes referred to is just as chimerical as is a dependence on Hudson Bay to furnish a channel of communication between Europe and America, these products being valuable just in proportion as they are available, accessible to

market, or to transportation or manufacturing facilities. Besides, these exorbitant claims, even for Alaska, are fathered by rumor rather than by reliable testimony. It is true the mahogany of Honduras, the teak of India, and even the live oak of Canada are shipped to the uttermost ends of the earth, because each of them are specially adapted to a certain class of work, but the exorbitant cost of transportation precludes their use except for special purposes, for national use, or to be enjoyed by a comparatively favored few.

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As it will require four or five years to complete his apprenticeship, that is if he intends to become a proficient in his trade, even after which he can continue to learn something every day of his life, it would be a rather irksome task to attempt to teach him the printing business before he commenced it. Experience, the best teacher, will convince him that he must ultimately depend in a great measure on his own exertions, and that the desired information can only be acquired by years of patient study and attention.

As he grows older, his services will become more valuable, his opportunities to learn his trade multiplied, his recompense correspondingly increased, and someone else will be required to take his place as ashes sifter, press feeder or errand boy; and when he gets to be a man, and becomes proprietor of a printing office—as we trust he will some day—he will look back with complacency on the year he served as printer's devil, as well-spent time, and strenuously insist, when complaints similar to his own are made, that employers have some rights which even an apprentice is bound to respect.

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WE were somewhat amused on receiving a few days ago a marked copy of the *Bay State Amateur*, published at Adams, Massachusetts, containing the following modest pretension:

As we have watched with some curiosity the progress of the discussion between Messrs. Heislein and Carter in regard to the ridicule of the work of amateur printers, by the *Inland Printer*, we are tempted to make a few remarks. Mr. Heislein says: "Of 100 papers printed by amateurs, 90 are barely readable." We beg to differ from him in that opinion. The majority of amateur papers present a typographical appearance equal to that of the average professional newspaper—which however is not saying much—and a number of amateur papers printed by amateurs, present a typographical appearance equal to the *Inland Printer* or the *Century*. Among the latter, we cite: *The Palladium*, *Boy's Herald*, *Dowagiac News*, *Juvenis Vade Mecum*, *Microgram* and a number of others. Deny that if you can, Mr. Heislein? It cannot be gainsaid that some of the work turned out by amateur printers is

market, or to transportation or manufacturing facilities. Besides, these exorbitant claims, even for Alaska, are fathered by rumor rather than by reliable testimony. It is true the mahogany of Honduras, the teak of India, and even the live oak of Canada are shipped to the uttermost ends of the earth, because each of them are specially adapted to a certain class of work, but the exorbitant cost of transportation precludes their use except for special purposes, for national use, or to be enjoyed by a comparatively favored few.

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AN AMATEUR'S CLAIM.

WE were somewhat amused on receiving a few days ago a marked copy of the *Bay State Amateur*, published at Adams, Massachusetts, containing the following modest pretension:

As we have watched with some curiosity the progress of the discussion between Messrs. Heislein and Carter in regard to the ridicule of the work of amateur printers, by the *Inland Printer*, we are tempted to make a few remarks. Mr. Heislein says: "Of 100 papers printed by amateurs, 90 are barely readable." We beg to differ from him in that opinion. The majority of amateur papers present a typographical appearance equal to that of the average professional newspaper—which however is not saying much—and a number of amateur papers printed by amateurs, present a typographical appearance equal to the *Inland Printer* or the *Century*. Among the latter, we cite: *The Palladium*, *Boy's Herald*, *Dowagiac News*, *Juvenis Vade Mecum*, *Microgram* and a number of others. Deny that if you can, Mr. Heislein? It cannot be gainsaid that some of the work turned out by amateur printers is

botchy, but these few specimens should not be shown up as specimens of the work done by amateur printers in general. The Inland Printer is blinded by prejudice ditto Mr. Heislein. The amateur printer can compete successfully with the professional, and that is the reason, and the *only* reason, that the latter is desirous of stamping out the amateur. Now the Inland Printer has got such a valuable ally as Mr. Heislein, we expect every amateur printer will soon give up the ghost—and the printing business.

The punctuation and uniformity which characterize the above will convince every printer, of course, that this youthful genius is correct in his assertions. But if the above is not sufficient, the following lines, clipped from his journal, and given *verbatim et literatim*, will probably be accepted as corroborative testimony:

W. E. BALDWIN, - EDITOR
& PRINTER. ADAMS, MASS.

Subscription: 25 cents per year.
Advertisements: 30 cents per inch.
Will exchange with all.

Entered at the post office at Adams, Mass. a second class mail matter.

In the above *seven lines*, it will be observed, there are *twelve gross and inexcusable blunders*, for making which even an apprentice would be very apt to get his ears pulled, and yet this senseless little ninny has the ignorant audacity to compare a class of amateur abortions, of which his so-called journal is a type, and which bear the same relationship to a newspaper proper as Barnum's "What Is It" does to the human race—with such a model publication as the *Century*. Bah! Now, sonny, let us ask you what is your opinion worth, who cares for it or who accepts it? You are talking about something *you know nothing at all about*, and remind us of a little anecdote told of an old-time Chicago justice, in rendering his first decision. "The opinion of this court is," said his honor, "there is no law, human or divine, to prevent a man or boy making a d—d fool of himself, if he wants to." In the face of these statements, the following claim—printed in a prominent position, will, perhaps, be accepted with a good deal of misgiving:

Send for Estimates. Special attention paid to proof-reading and general make-up.

Ta, Ta.

WANTED—A PAPER MILL.

UNDER this caption, the *Neat Printer*, published at San Antonio, Texas, calls attention to the splendid opening which Texas affords for the establishment of a paper mill. It has five hundred daily and weekly newspapers, and yet not a pound of paper is manufactured within its limits. The raw material for paper making (ijitile, arborescent yucca, and the fiber of the prickly-pear cactus) abounds, and the only expense necessary to secure it is the gathering. It says:

Show the Mexican moosey what you want, tell him the number of tons you require, and he will pile an odorous pyramid of material in your yard the sight of which will banish from your memory the vile Palermo rags which you were wont to handle. Through our city flows a water-power—the San Antonio river—equal to that of Fall river, twenty-five miles west, another, the Medina river, and a little farther

cast still another, the Comal and Guadalupe—all three in the center of a country where the raw material grows spontaneously. Coal and wood are abundant and cheap, in fact if there is money in any southern investment today, it is in a paper mill here in San Antonio. Should a stock company be formed there will be no trouble in disposing of shares to scores of newspapers in our state, and orders from here which are now divided among a score or more mills in the North would be sent to support the local enterprise.

It also well says that if all the American capital invested outside this country in wild cat mining schemes was invested in *bona fide* industries, such as referred to, the investment would prove a much more profitable one. We join in the hope that some manufacturer who reads this will make due inquiries regarding the advantages of this location for such an industry, as we are fully satisfied such investigation, by the proper party, will result in the establishment of the desired enterprise.

A GOOD TIME TO COMMENCE.

THE present issue concludes the fourth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. To those who intend adding their names to its subscription list the present is an excellent time to forward them, affording as it does an excellent opportunity to begin at the commencement of a new volume; and, certain it is, no printer, employer or employé can invest \$2 to better advantage, as each issue is alone well worth the price of a year's subscription.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

WE return our sincere thanks to the secretaries of the various local unions who have promptly furnished us with the state of trade in their several localities, accompanied with items of special interest, which will be found under the above heading. In future we propose to make these reports one of the special features of THE INLAND PRINTER.

IT is stated on what will be considered good authority, the London *Printers' Register*, that Miller & Richards, British type founders, recently declined to execute an order to be cast to the American point system. So much the worse for Miller & Richards. A few more such refusals, and English printers will be very apt to give their patronage to those who can and will fill their orders.

A NEW invention called the Telantograph is being exhibited in Paris, by means of which copy can be reproduced by telegraph on any kind of document in the hand-writing of the sender. The first experiments have given most satisfactory results.

AN IMPROVED PASTE.

The following is a German formula for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid: Place five pounds of potato starch in six pounds of water, and add a quarter of a pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for forty-eight hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. Another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve five pounds of gum arabic and one pound of sugar in five pounds of water, add one ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling; then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mold, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinders' use.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WORK AND WORRY.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

HERE we have two distinct terms, but presenting very different significations, and yet, no doubt for some palpable reason, they are always to be found in each other's company, and would therefore appear indissoluble. To some, in the logic of events, this incongruity may appear somewhat marvelous, and certain it is strange indeed, at first sight, that two such opposing elements, having such different bearings, should present such an intimate relationship. Still the reason is obvious. Work is but to exert one's self for a purpose, and, at best, the effort to an end. Worry, again, resolves itself into many phases, but results in a great measure from that work not being faithfully and accurately carried out. The one term is thus almost contingent upon the existence of the other. Truth and falsehood, the one the embodiment of the veracity of man and the other the counterfeit of that veracity, have always existed; so has work and worry, with all of the ennobling tendencies of the one and the harassing results of the other.

Work is elevating in its tendency and character, and is the promoter and grand ideal of the human race. It forms the true and only basis on which all commerce should be conducted, for it always and justly renders value for value received, and beyond that principle, under no conditions, should any man travel. Work in itself is alike honorable and beneficial. It produces a healthy and vigorous state of society, and renders a people conspicuous for their industry, integrity, and honesty of purpose. The mechanic at his anvil, the accountant at his ledger, the merchant at his desk, and the manufacturer in the whirl of his daily life, as well as the solicitor in the judicial calm of his library, the statesman in the discharge of his important functions to the people, the banker in control of his money bags, and the preacher of revelation in his fervent and earnest exhortations, are all indicative of the perseverance and character of the American people. They are indeed a nation of workers, and hard workers, too. They were born in the harness, and stick to it with the resolution of free men. Hard work has never hurt one of them, but rather on the contrary prompts them to renewed vigor, and the consequent attainment of higher objects in life.

Indeed, it is argued that hard work, and brain work at that, provided that a proper equilibrium be maintained between mind and body, can hurt no man, and we believe it. The brain is the toughest organ in the human system, and work under favorable conditions seldom hurts, and indeed it is almost impossible for a man in the prime of life to work too hard. This is no random assertion, but is based upon history and experience. Hard work is the keynote to longevity and good health. The English and American judges live longer than any other class of men. We have not the statistics before us, but if we remember aright, the race for longevity lies between them and the clergy, and as a rule they live to a ripe old age, and they are, and have been all their lives long, the hardest brain workers on the face of the earth. It is so with the merchant and every other class who earn their bread by their thinking powers. They work on an average fourteen hours

a day, and succeed, and they grow healthier and stronger all the time. Hard work, therefore, is their hope and strength.

Worry again wears another aspect, and has quite a different tendency. Work builds up. Worry pulls down. It is disintegrating in its effect, and does not possess one single quality that would recommend it to even the most charitable. And yet it is peculiar what a charm so many people have for the little word in all its tormenting details and groveling results. If things are going smoothly and well, these people will make a fuss over some fancied wrong, and worry and excite themselves to sickness over matters that can be of no earthly benefit to either themselves or anybody else. Opposition is imbedded in their nature, and would seem to be part and parcel of their existence. If it is not the hot weather, it is something else. Worry with them is chronic, and there is positively no hope for the incessant grumbler; no human agency can help him. He must either be wiped out or permitted to descend the stream of life as best he can. It may be just as well for him to expend his venom on the weather as anything else. If he were not criticising the actions of the Great Architect, he might be worrying over his poor country cousins on their extreme poverty. Let him growl, and perhaps the heavy, hot weather may sweat the venom out of him.

Worrying, though, is peculiar to the human character, and evinces itself in many ways. For example: On a late occasion the great scientist, Sir William Thompson, stated in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institute of London, "that the time would come when the sun would not emit enough heat to maintain life on this globe." The excitable Londoners were dumbfounded! Numerous were their queries, and great their consternation as to what they were going to do when the sun went out of the heating business. Sir William had said so, and that was enough. They were impatient, and could not wait for the context. Later on, but not before any amount of worry had been occasioned, they were informed "that the cooling process would not take place for at least ten millions of years." There was no question here for the people to worry about, and yet it is not any more absurd to anticipate evils that are ten millions of years distant than to anticipate those that have no existence at all.

Worry yet is of evil effect, and is answerable for many grave consequences. It is a canker worm that forever gnaws at the vitals of the human system, and in a single year fills more graves than ever any pestilence has done since the days of the flood. It has used up men of letters and distinction in every land, and in every department of life. The astute diplomat, the brilliant educationist, the pure-minded patriot, the wily politician, the silver-tongued orator, the skilled mechanic, the enterprising manufacturer and the princely merchant, have all fallen a prey to its deadly snares. Few men, indeed, can defy worry, and escape from the grasp of this unerring strategist. It is ever on the alert, and never fails in its mark to strike at the weakest points. It has, however, not been entirely successful. Some few men have withstood its withering blasts, and have escaped unscathed from the vials of its

wrath. Gladstone has, and the man who tries to worry him often regrets he has done so; and Henry Ward Beecher went through an ordeal that would have killed almost any man but himself.

The history of our country, and even of our own city, in the very trades that we represent, abounds with signal illustrations of men who have successfully defied worry, and who have, as a consequence, been of immense service to the state, by their quiet plodding methods, in building up and consolidating large mercantile and manufacturing industries that have commanded the homage and respect of the civilized world.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ALLEN ROTARY PRESS.

PATENTED 1867-68.

ABOUT twenty years ago, Edwin Allen, to whom by some has erroneously been attributed the invention of wood type, owing to the fact that he made improvements in the construction of the machinery employed in its manufacture, perfected, patented and introduced the printing press bearing his name. His object was the construction of a printing press intended more particularly for the printing of envelopes, business tags and labels at a high rate of speed, say from four thousand to five thousand per hour, and this he accomplished by a radical change in the construction of a cylinder press and the substitution of a lower cylinder to carry the form for a flat bed usually employed.

The machine consisted of an impression cylinder provided with nippers to receive the sheet to be printed from the feed-table, below which was placed a cylinder having a portion of its periphery planed down flat to form a bed for the reception of the form, and a second portion of its periphery likewise flattened to form an ink-distributing surface. These cylinders were geared together by a series of racks, E and F, and traveled in harmony, the cylinders being so positioned relatively to each other in the frame of the machine that the concave portion of cylinder A should, at the proper time, be brought opposite the flattened portion of cylinder B upon which the form was placed, and thus the sheet carried into the machine upon this cylinder A should receive its impression from the form secured upon cylinder B.

The smallest cylinders in accordance with the size of

the job to be printed were chosen, and the reader will observe how, under these circumstances, it was possible to turn out printing at a high rate of speed.

The cut below gives a fair view of the construction and combination of these cylinders. The inking apparatus consisted of a fountain placed at the rear of the machine, from which a composition roller received a supply of ink and imparted it to the flattened portion of cylinder B, intended to receive it as it revolved, and this in turn supplied three rollers, placed at the forward end of the machine, with ink, to be by them supplied to the form.

The machine at the time of its introduction excited considerable attention from its peculiarity of construction, and provoked some discussion among press builders of twenty years ago, as to the correctness of the mechanical principles involved in its construction. A large sale of this particular machine followed its introduction, and why its manufacture was discontinued is not known, for, at the present writing, the machine is highly esteemed for

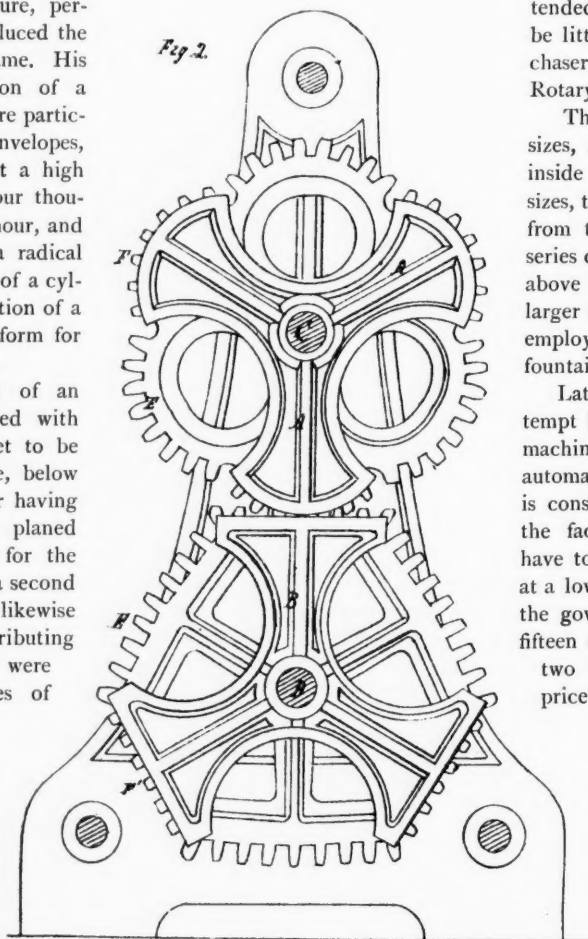
the purposes for which it was intended, and there would probably be little difficulty in finding a purchaser for a second-hand "Allen Rotary" in fair working order.

The machine was built in three sizes, 4 by 6, 6 by 9 and 9 by 14, inside chase. In the two former sizes, the printed sheet was delivered from the impression cylinder to a series of supplemental nippers placed above the ink fountain, and in the larger size a fly and fly-board were employed, placed also above the ink fountain.

Lately, we understand, an attempt has been made to revive the machine, by building it with an automatic feed, but the price asked is considered too high, in view of the fact that the envelope makers have to print the "return address" at a low figure, in competition with the government prepaid envelopes: fifteen cents a thousand, in lots of two thousand, being about the price charged, subject, of course, to a reduction if larger lots of envelopes are called for.

Mr. Allen is still living at Norwich, Connecticut, and is carrying on there a large business in the printing of labels for cotton and silk spools.

His machine is here referred to by us on account of the elements of originality it presented, and also as being the first machine for the purpose intended, capable of doing the work at a high rate of speed.



PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.

ADDRESS OF MR. C. W. CRUTSINGER BEFORE THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded.)

Rollers which have been properly cared for will never require sponging, and they only require it when, from want of care, the moisture or suction has been allowed to dry out from the surface. As all the other materials of which rollers are compounded are much more soluble in water than the glue, sponging, while it wets the glue and makes it sticky, thus giving the roller suction, dissolves out the glycerine, saccharine matter, etc., and leaves a surface of glue alone, which, when dried, becomes smooth, hard and glossy, with no suction whatever. Should rollers be found to be dry upon their surface, if they are put in a tight closet or box, and a pan of boiling water be set below them some distance and left over night, the rollers will absorb sufficient moisture from the steam-laden air to give them the requisite amount of suction, without the certainty of dissolving out any of the other materials of which they are made, as would be the case if sponging were resorted to. The rollers having acquired the proper suction by this treatment, it would be well to cover them with the coating of ink and oil, to prevent further evaporation.

The temperature of a pressroom should never be allowed to go below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, day or night, and seventy degrees is a better working temperature. If allowed to go much below this the rollers become hard, the ink is stiff and impossible to distribute properly, and type and presses become chilled, and a rousing good fire fails to put things in good working order in less than two or three hours; all of which time is a dead loss if machinery is stopped, and more still if attempts are made to run, as good work cannot then be done, and materials are bound to be destroyed and wasted.

There are many more points upon which I could touch did time permit, such as setting of rollers, inks, make-ready, packing, makeshifts, etc., and if there are any points upon which you gentlemen desire information, and which you suspect me of being possessed, I would be glad to give it you right now, unless it would occupy too much time; and if so would be glad to meet as many of you as choose, privately, and give you such information as I possess, to the best of my ability.

[The appended questions and answers will be found of as much interest as the matter contained in the address proper.]

Q. Suppose rollers have been neglected and have become sticky and refuse to take ink, what can be done with them?

A. If rollers are fairly solid, clean them with oil, as per directions given before. Let down or reduce your ink with a mixture of about six parts turpentine and one part Japan dryer, till it is thin enough for the rollers to carry it. If, in order to accomplish this result, the ink has been reduced low enough to lose color, rub up a little steel or bronze-blue with it, to bring up the color.

For colored inks I would use more dryer and less turpentine for a reducer.

If you are using machine rollers which are very soft and rotten upon the surface, I would, after cleaning them with oil, absorb the moisture out of their surface with powdered talc, or French chalk, to which a small quantity of powdered boracic acid has been added; the latter is used as an antiseptic to stop the rotting of the glue in the surface of the rollers. An alcoholic solution of shellac, to which some oil has been added, is said to be a good coating for sticky or green rollers. Mr. Worthage, of St. Louis, also manufactures an article for the purpose, which is highly recommended. Having neither tried the article practically, nor having analyzed it, I cannot say anything, authoritatively, in relation to its merits.

Q. How about using inkoleum for that purpose?

A. Petroleum would have been a more proper name for it. My analysis of inkoleum tells me it is a good grade of kerosene oil, the odor of which is masked with a little ether and oil of peppergass.

Fifty cents is a good paying price at which to sell three or four ounces of coal oil, but then you get a good bottle with a cork in it, a nice label, and a beautiful name thrown in.

Q. How can I get dry ink off of a roller?

A. Linseed oil varnish is the foundation of inks, and any solvent of linseed oil varnish will take off the dry ink, but I do not know of any rapid solvent. You may be able to scrape it off. Hot lye will dissolve the varnish and probably injure the roller. The best thing to do is not to let the ink dry upon your roller. Follow the advice given you in relation to loosening up ink with oil.

Q. You told us about the principal materials used in making roller composition, but you did not tell us how to make rollers?

A. It was not my intention to tell you how to make rollers, but if any of you want such information, to the end of enabling you to better use and care for your rollers, I will willingly and gladly impart such information, and take you to my kettles, show you how my compositions are made, and explain the reasons for using the materials. The greatest secret, if such it be called, is to know what is required for the different classes of work, and for different sections and how to make it; and I hold that to be a good roller-maker requires that the person be a good printer. A bare formula does not impart such information. A machinist might give me the most minute written directions how to center and turn up a pulley, but the probabilities are I would make a complete failure of it, if I went to the lathe and undertook to follow his directions, until practice had made me intimate with the materials and tools.

Q. What causes rollers to run down or melt on the press?

A. Friction. If they run down over the form, they are set down too hard upon it. If they let go all along their length, they are set too hard on the distributing cylinder, and if you find a pair of new rollers give way on the end it is evidence that you have forgotten to loosen the brackets on that side of the press, and that side of the press is usually against the wall and invariably on the other side from the feeder. I have never seen a case of run-down rollers the cause of which could be traced to the quality of the composition of which they were made.

Q. How long should rollers last?

A. The life of a roller depends greatly upon the time of year it is made, the amount of work it is required to do, and the care taken of it; which gives a range of from a week to five or six years as the life of a roller.

Q. The rollers that came with my press have cracked from one end to the other. Is it the fault of the treatment I have given them?

A. Not likely. The press builders do not usually send out a first-class article of rollers with their presses, and it is more than likely that your trouble is owing to the inferior quality of composition used in the construction of the roller. Remember that low-priced composition is not generally the cheapest.

Q. I have a trouble with my Cottrell press. When printing my paper, there is a blurred streak clear across the sheet. How can I overcome this?

A. You will probably find upon examination that there is too much packing upon your cylinder, in consequence of which you have raised it so that its gear-wheel does not mesh solidly with the intermediate gear wheel. Take off as much of the packing as necessary, and lower your cylinder, then set your bearers right; possibly the cylinder gear and intermediate are worn; then have an eccentric pin made for the intermediate, and throw it further in till it meshes solidly with the gear-wheel on the cylinder. When the blur is on the edge of the sheet it is probable that the springs which assist in reversing the motion of the bed are too weak, and need renewing or tightening up.

Q. I sometimes have trouble in distributing ink on the disk of my Gordon press; the rollers seem to run over it without taking hold.

A. Your press has not sufficient distributing surface to enable it to break up the ink properly. Heavy ink should always be broken or rubbed up with a spatula or brayer before putting on a disk-distributing press.

Q. The distributing rollers on my Campbell press pull to pieces badly on the ends. How can I remedy this?

A. Your distributing, or angle rollers, as they are usually called, require very accurate setting, especially when new and tender. When the corner of the plate strikes the end of the roller, if it is not set exceedingly light, the whole roller is lifted and rotated by the power applied to possibly less than six inches of the composition—a strain

which it cannot stand. Again, some persons in running a small form which does not cover the whole length of the bed of the press, only turn on the ink along the line of the form, thus allowing the rollers to run dry at the ends on the plate, creating considerable heat, weakening the composition and rendering it less able to stand the strain. If you do not wish to run ink on the plate, put a little oil on it.

Q. Which is the best and cheapest material for blocking billheads and letter-heads?

A. Were it not for the suggestion of a polecat's funeral and the overripeness of the corpse, I would prefer the Eureka Tablet Composition. It is liquid and makes a good elastic tablet. It is made of one part gutta-percha dissolved in from four to six parts of carbon bi-sulphide, the vapor of which is both offensive and unhealthy. There is no good liquid elastic compound in the market. The elastic tablet glue which I manufacture is made something like roller composition, and makes the best tablet of anything I have ever seen, but the objection to it is that it must be melted and flowed on with a brush while hot. I have some large customers who have tried everything, and give mine the preference, while others prefer to put up with the disagreeable odor and unhealthy vapor of the carbon bi-sulphide.

IN THE JOB COMPOSING ROOM.

Artists are proverbially a difficult class of people to manage, with little regard for the commercial aspect of their calling, so long as they attain their artistic ends. All job compositors are, or should be, artists, and that they are no exception to their class the employing printer too often learns, when he finds that a common everyday billhead, which he figured could be set in two hours, has taken the artist who set it (very handsomely, too,) just four hours; or when a very matter-of-fact circular shows up several hours after it was promised, fairly groaning under the weight of combination borders, lavished on it by a genius who saw a chance to "spread himself." Of course, the average customer likes (but won't pay extra for) that sort of thing, and the average artist considers himself entitled to an increased stipend in consideration of his efforts to put as much work into the job as it will stand. Many employers, even, appreciate such artistic efforts, and yet wonder why there is no profit in the composing room. There is misdirected talent and energy in a job office where "art" is practiced at the expense of the employer. How would it strike the printer if he had a cylinder press, with brains and artistic longings strong enough to enable it to insist on using \$2 ink on a poster, because "it looks better, you know," and "good work pays the best."

The artistic temperament of job comps crops out strongly when the "enterprising" employer buys some new job type. With one impulse, all the compositors strive to be the first to lug it into the work in hand, no matter what it is, regardless of good taste, sometimes, but always regardless of economy. This is natural, but it is injurious to the interest of the employer, and it is disastrous to the utility of the type as a novelty or luxury, and too soon the edge of the novelty, the edge of the type, and the edge of the profit is gone. When we stuck type we always did it, and we don't blame the compositors, because few human beings ever learn the lesson that they could be commended more often for what they refrain from doing, than for what they do.

We have read of a celebrated painter, who, being at one time too poor to buy furniture, painted on the walls of his cottage the finest furniture, upholsteries and draperies he could imagine, and revelled in luxuries (?) while wanting the common necessities of life. We have found the counterpart to this luxurious cottage in many job printing offices. The artists in them revel in a profusion of fancy type and borders, and when they set up a job their ideas had no difficulty whatever in evolving themselves, but all their inventiveness and energy is required to evolve enough leads, quads, spaces, reglet and furniture to sustain the beautiful lines in their proper positions. The line is set, and then the comp pulls out a dozen cases to find spaces enough to justify it, or has to untie a form to get leads, or throw in a fat job to get quads, until finally the job is nicely set, satisfactorily delivered, and paid for at the price agreed on, and the printer feels that he has done his duty well, and at the end of the month he will tell you there is no money in the printing business, because Smith, Jones and Brown are cutting prices,

and actually doing work for less than he can buy the paper for! Perhaps they are, but that is no reason why he should oblige his men to waste hours in setting the job he did secure, just because he had spent his money on luxuries, and couldn't afford the necessities.

When an employing printer estimates that a job will consume a certain time, and he knows it can be done in that time, the compositor should be instructed to do it in that time, or quicker, and avoid unnecessary elaboration. If an ornate or particularly nice job is paid for, then by all means let the compositor take plenty of time to do it, but the average, ordinary run of work should be done well, quickly, neatly, and without striving after "effect." Do good work always, but do it with some regard to propriety. Don't waste your sweetness on a butcher's card or a simple business announcement. If your compositor cannot discriminate, dictate the type it is to be set in yourself. He will not like it, but you will perhaps be able to soothe his feelings by increasing his pay out of your increased profit.

Material wears out too quickly in the jobroom, especially the more expensive type, and this will always be an evil where every style of type is open to free use by every good, bad and indifferent compositor in your employ. Our theory is, that scripts, borders, fancy rules, and all delicate letters should be kept in cabinets apart, and only a select few of your men allowed to use them, and then only on such work as will afford a proper extra return for such material. This plan would preserve the novelty of new faces in your work, preserve the type, and compel your average work to be executed with good, durable type. Cutting of brass rule should be done only by permission of the foreman, and all dotted and single brass rule, at least, should be labor-saving. It is easier for the compositor to cut what rule he wants from strips, but it does not pay. Leads, slugs, furniture should be abundant, and all labor-saving. These articles are all cheap—cheaper than time, every time, and for fear we are encroaching too much on the time of our readers, who have followed us so far, we end, by hoping that not one of them can honestly convict himself of expecting his men to do good work in quick time without an ample supply of material, or of employing artists of such unrestrained artistic tendencies as will prevent them from remembering that we are all in business to make a dollar.—*H. L. B. in Printers' Review.*

RULING TISSUE PAPER.

Ruling light papers—such as tissue paper—is a process which cannot be properly carried through upon the ordinary ruling machines on account of the liability to crimp and gather under the pens, thus causing irregular or imperfect lines. It is intended also to so rule the paper that the lines as they are drawn may strike through the substance of the paper and thus present both surfaces of the finished sheet alike, and further, to rule the paper in a continuous sheet as it is delivered from the paper-making machine. The paper is first drawn directly, under tension, over a roller or mandril, and from thence over a felt-covered roller, which revolves in a trough containing a solution of saccharine matter and ox-gall, by which it is moistened, so as to put it in proper condition to receive the ink. From the roller it passes under a brush roller, having its periphery armed with bristles and traveling in a direction opposite to the line of travel of the paper. The office of this roller is to smooth out the wrinkles from the paper caused by the moistening operation. The paper then passes to a drying roller, and, on its way there, to below the ruling pens, which are supported and supplied with ink in the same manner as in the ordinary paper-ruling machine. The paper thus moistened and prepared receives the ink lines while in such condition that the same may strike through its body. The drying roller is suitably heated, preferably by means of steam, so as to dry the ink as soon as deposited from the pens, and thus prevent it from spreading and blurring the lines. From the drying roller the paper passes between calendering rolls, one of which is suitably heated so as to finally dry and surface the paper. The paper is finally wound upon a drum, which serves not only to roll and store it, but to draw it and keep it at the proper tension under the pens so as to receive the lines properly, the travel of the web or blanket being so regulated with respect to the rate of rotation of the drum that the sheet will always be taut or "stretched" when passing under the pens.

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEW YORK—63 & 65 Beekman St.
And 62 & 64 Gold Street.

CHICAGO—154 Monroe Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

PATENT PENDING.

10 a 12 A—\$12.00. 42a Lower Case Font, \$6.00

GREAT PRIMER ITAL SCRIPT.

35 a 6 A—\$6.00

*The Famous Shawangunk Mountain House**This Popular Hotel is situated on the most Elevated Point of Land in Orange County.**Attractive Views of the Picturesque Delaware and Herkimer Valleys.**Spacious Balconies, from every Room. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed in Excellence and Sumptuousness, and the Parlor Spacious and Handsomely Appointed.*

PATENT PENDING.

10 a 8 A—\$14.00. 36a Lower Case Font, \$5.00

TWO LINE PICA BELLE SCRIPT No. 1.

21 a 4 A—\$7.00

*The Society for the Encouragement of Grace and Elegance in Penmanship
and the Dissemination of Refined and Standard**Literary Works, will hold its Fourteenth Annual Session in the Rooms of the Historical
Association, Academy of Music, on next Wednesday afternoon.*

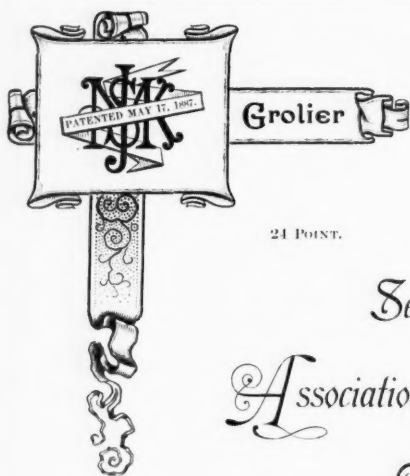
10 a 8 A—\$14.00. 36a Lower Case Font, \$5.00

TWO LINE PICA BELLE SCRIPT No. 2.

21 a 4 A—\$7.50

*We Respectfully Invite your Attention to our Extensive Assortment of
Fashionable and Seasonable Tailor-made Garments and Millinery Goods,
now Displayed for the delectation of our Lady Friends and Customers, in
Various Departments we make an Elegant Display.*

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



24 POINT.

TWO-LINE PICA GROLIER.

With Three-Line Pica (36 Point) Initials.

MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.
REGISTERED, No. 69,178.

Seventeenth International Convocation
Association for Encouraging Habits of Industry
Pledge on Initiation of Members

Knowing that the Human Hand, intelligently educated and skilfully employed, has rescued man from Barbarism, and made his position far superior to that of animals not possessing this useful appendage, also believing that it can, by judicious use, still further Elevate humanity and Lighten the Burdens yet weighing heavily on some of its unfortunate sons, I therefore

Hereby Faithfully Covenant

That my hands, as well as those of others placed under my care, shall be carefully instructed in some Handicraft beneficial to the race, and that I will on all occasions endeavour to keep them fully employed in works of use or beauty, and will refrain from uplifting them in any way that may injure my fellows, or mar the fair face of Nature.

May 26, 1987.

Philanthropic Busybody.

Meetings for Nomination

20 a, 4 A, with 3 A Initials, \$7.50
20 a, 4 A, without Initials, 4.00

Two smaller sizes will be ready for delivery in October.

20 a, Lower-case only, \$2.30
3 A Initials, separately, 3.50

MARDER, LUSE & CO. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES. TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

TITLE EXPANDED.
IMPROVED SERIES.

24A, 48a, Agate. (5½ Points Standard Measure.) \$4.00

SIMPLIFIED DONOTHINGNESS

The Best Policy for Statesmen to adopt 268
Silver-Tongued Orators

Agate Cast on Nonpareil body when desired: 24A, 48a, \$3.70

18A, 36a, Brevier. (8 Points Standard Measure.) \$3.70

JOURNALS OF AMERICA

5 The Pen Mightier than the Sword
Slashing Leader Writer

12A, 24a, Long Primer. (10 Points Standard Measure.) \$3.20

GRECIAN COMFORTS

Harp of Thousand Strings 83

6A, 12a, Great Primer. (18 Points Standard Measure.) \$3.85

MEMORIES

5 Childhood's Days

18A, 36a, Nonpareil. (6 Points Standard Measure.) \$3.15

BRALOUDE & SPREDEAGLE

Loud Elocutionary Gymnastic Professors
113 Political Enthusiasts

18A, 36a, Bourgeois. (9 Points Standard Measure.) \$4.05

SLANDER CIRCULATORS

Conducted within Party Lines 357
Envenomed Utterances

10A, 20a, Pica. (12 Points Standard Measure.) \$3.60

FROZEN OCEAN

64 Arctic Explorationist

6A, 12a, Paragon. (20 Points Standard Measure.) \$5.75

RATIONS

For Artillery 2

4A, 8a, Double Pica. (24 Points Standard Measure.) \$5.45

FAST RAILWAY
Lightning Speed Train

3A, 6a, Double Columbian. (32 Points Standard Measure.) \$6.80

Read NOTE Book

3A, 5a, Double Paragon. (40 Points Standard Measure.) \$10.00

Ten FAT Mice

3A, 5a, Four Line Pica. (48 Points Standard Measure.) \$13.25

HOLD Fast

SPECIMENS OF RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

A. ZEESE & CO., 119 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

NEBRASKA

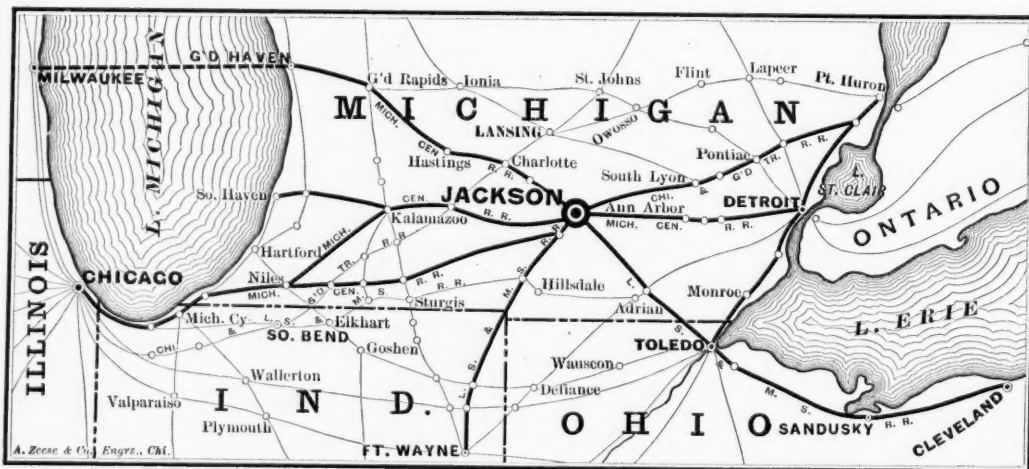
Scarborough.



BOUGHT OF
WINONA MILL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT AND BAKERS' FLOUR.



Portland, Me. 188

Manchester, N.H. 188

Amoskeag National Bank.

Pay to the order of

TEMPLE & FARRINGTON

100 Dollars

No.

Paper.

A

P

E

R

F. P. Elliott & Co.,
208 & 210
Randolph Street,
Chicago.

*Manufacturers and Dealers in all
kinds of*

Paper.

F. L. HURLBUTT.
CHAS. R. WILBER.

GEO. E. MATTHEWS.
R. E. POLLOCK.

BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

ART INKS

IN NEW AND UNIQUE COLORS.

Office and Factory, 11 and 13 Dayton Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE GUARANTEED.

A. ZEESE & CO., ELECTROTYPERS,

Map and Photo-Engravers,

—AND—

Photo-Zinc-Engravers,

119 MONROE ST.,

2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

SPECIMEN SHEETS OF

ALMANACS

—AND—

CALENDARS

FOR 1888,

AND CHRISTMAS GUTS,

WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MORGANS & WILCOX M'FG CO.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

—Manufacturers of—

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,

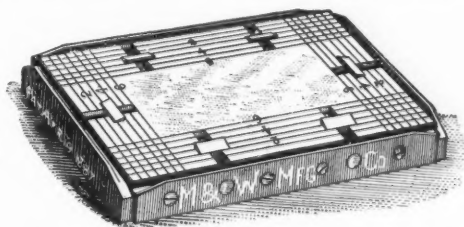
WOOD TYPE, PROOF PRESSES,
AND GENERAL DEALERS.

—Dealers in—

METAL TYPE,

BY APPOINTMENT OF

U. S. Type Founders.



Our New Patent Stereotype Block.

Hooks on all four sides.

Larger capacity than any other Block.

Lessens the number of Blocks required to run an office.

Plates located without measurement.

Perfect register secured for color work without spacing.

A small cut may be locked up in the middle of a large Block without trouble.

Changes of Blocks for different size pages avoided.

Often saves an extra make-ready.

Large orders already filled, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

All kinds of Stereotype Blocks furnished, and all guaranteed first-class.

Send for prices.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR
BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the
BEST QUALITY
of
DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a
Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system,"
the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,
ETC.

CHICAGO
BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154
Monroe St.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

338, 340, 342 Dearborn St.

TELEPHONE 1745.

CHICAGO.

GRAY'S FERRY



PRINTING INK

WORKS.



C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSON ST.

PHILADELPHIA.



27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.

198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Hamilton & Baker,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Holly Wood Type,

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

—Printers' Materials—

CABINETS, REGLETS,

CASES, FURNITURE,

STANDS, CUTTING STICKS,


—Printers' Tools and Inks—

We can furnish any Special Wood Work wanted. Estimates
cheerfully furnished.

Send for new Specimen Books, just out.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.



Hongren Bros. AND Co.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

162-164
S. CLARK STREET.
CHICAGO

This is a highly decorative advertisement for Hongren Bros. and Co., Photo Engravers. The central element is a profile portrait of a woman with dark, wavy hair, looking towards the left. The text is rendered in elaborate, blackletter-style fonts with extensive flourishes. At the top, 'Hongren Bros. AND Co.' is written in a large, arching font. Below the portrait, 'PHOTO ENGRAVERS' is written in a similar style. At the bottom, the address '162-164 S. CLARK STREET. CHICAGO' is provided, with 'CHICAGO' in a large, bold font. The entire design is enclosed in a simple rectangular border.

THE LIBERTY JOB PRINTING PRESS.

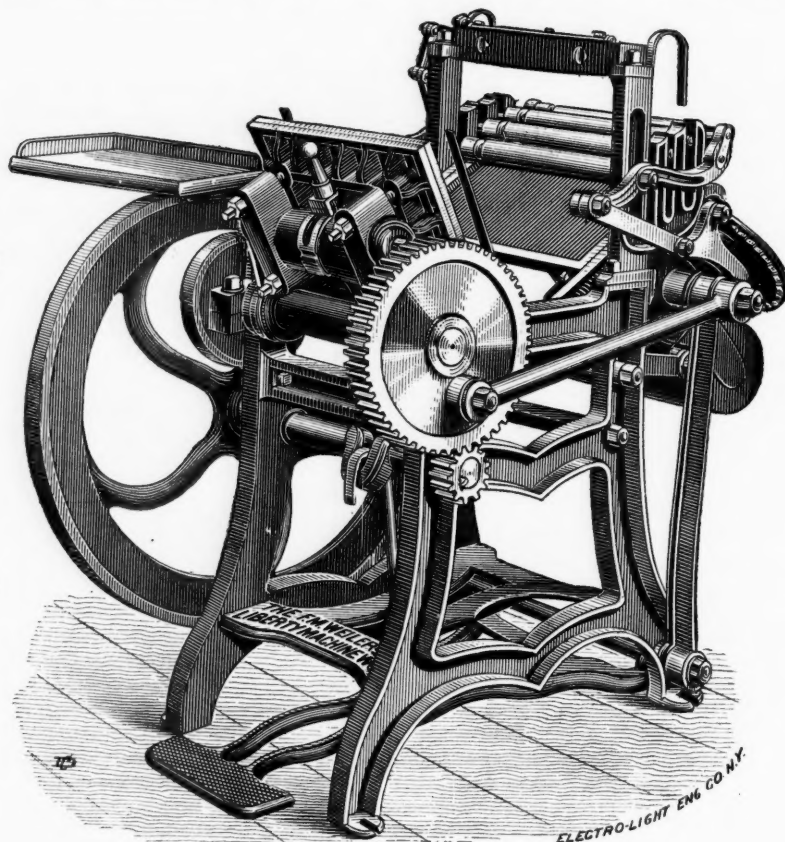
FOR FOOT OR STEAM POWER.

Awarded Highest Premiums wherever placed on Exhibition.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUMS: Gold Medal, Paris, 1875; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1885.
OTHER PREMIUMS: Manchester, 1875; Santiago de Chili, 1875; Antwerp, 1885; Stockholm, 1886, etc.

MORE THAN 10,000 IN USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Superior
in
Speed, Strength,
Durability
and
Convenience.



Unexcelled
in
Evenness and
Clearness
of
Impression.

WITH OR WITHOUT THROW-OFF, PURCHASER'S CHOICE.

Many New Improvements patented in the United States, England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, etc.

FIVE REGULAR SIZES BUILT.

	Inside Regular Chase.	Inside Skeleton Chase.	Price.	Fountain If ordered with Press.	Skeleton Chases.	Rubber Blankets.	Boxing.
No. 2	7 x 11 in.	7½ x 11½ in.	\$300.00	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$1.25	\$6.00
No. 2 A	9 x 13	9½ x 13½	250.00	25.00	4.00	1.50	6.00
No. 3	10 x 15	11 x 16	300.00	25.00	4.50	2.00	7.50
No. 3 A	11 x 17	12 x 18	350.00	25.00	5.00	2.25	9.00
No. 4	13 x 19	14 x 20	400.00	25.00	5.50	2.50	10.00

TWO EXTRA STRONG SIZES BUILT

For cutting and creasing paper boxes, embossing, printing on wood or metal, woolen advertising mats, salt bags, cutting and printing album mats in one impression, etc.

No. 3 A	11 x 17 in.	12 x 18 in.	\$350.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$2.25	\$9.00
No. 4	13 x 19	14 x 20	425.00	25.00	5.50	2.50	10.00

Three (regular) chases, two sets of roller-stocks, one roller-mold, one hand-roller, and two wrenches (with throw-off presses, three) go with each Press.

Extra distribution (seven-roller arrangement) for the highest class color work, \$15.00 extra for either size.

Steam fixtures (either regular shifter or our Patent Combination Brake and Shifter, at the purchaser's choice), \$15.00, either size.

Overhead steam-fixtures (including one countershaft, two hangers, two cone pulleys, one driving pulley) with three-speed cones, \$20.00; with four-speed cones, \$25.00.

Fountains not ordered with Press, \$32.50 for No. 2 and No. 2 A; \$35.00 for No. 3, No. 3 A and No. 4.

The Liberty Press is built on the interchangeable plan, and any part can be had at once, fitting exactly the one to be replaced.

All Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials sell our machines. Reasonable terms to re-possible printers.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1859)

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

34 Frankfort St.

NEW YORK.

... WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS TO ...

THE GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY, 338, 340 and 342 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHERE NEW STYLE LIBERTY PRESSES CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION.

"A REVOLUTION IN GALLEYS!"

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

AN ALL-BRASS GALLEY SOLD AT THE SAME PRICE AS A BRASS-LINED GALLEY HERETOFORE.

We herewith take the pleasure of introducing our "All-Brass Galley"

"SUCCESS"

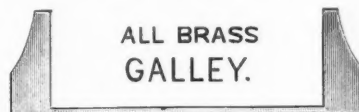
which is the most durable, strongest, more accurate and everlasting Galley manufactured for the price.

Our Galley is made of a Solid Brass Rim, mechanically put together, and will stand any pressure. It is above all other Galleys with soldered or riveted rims.

These Galleys have had a fair trial and stood their test, which the testimonials below will show.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.



PRICES OF THE ALL-BRASS GALLEY "SUCCESS."

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.			JOB GALLEYS.		
Single.....	3¼ x 23¾ inside.....	\$2 00	Quarto.....	8¾ x 13 inside.....	\$2 50
Single.....	3¼ x 15¾ ".....	1 75	Foolscap.....	9 x 14 ".....	2 75
Single.....	3¼ x 11¾ ".....	1 50	Medium.....	10 x 16 ".....	3 00
Medium.....	5 x 23¾ ".....	2 25	Royal.....	12 x 18 ".....	3 50
Double.....	6¼ x 23¾ ".....	2 50	Super Royal.....	14 x 21 ".....	4 00
JOB GALLEYS.			Imperial.....	15 x 22 ".....	4 50
Octavo.....	6 x 10 inside.....	2 00	Republican.....	18 x 25 ".....	5 00

TESTIMONIALS:

"THE WORLD" Composing Room.

MESSRS. F. WESEL & CO.

New York, August 22, 1887.

GENTLEMEN: Of all the Galleys that you have furnished to "THE WORLD," none stand better wear than your latest invention, the All-Brass "Success" Galley. No better finished Galley has come under my observation in thirty years' experience in the printing business.

Very truly yours,

O. CYPLOT.

"THE SUN" Composing Room.

MESSRS. F. WESEL & CO.

New York, August 20, 1887.

GENTS: I have been using your All-Brass "Success" Galley in "THE SUN OFFICE" for three months, and can truthfully say that it is the best Galley I have ever seen.

Yours truly,

W. H. BODWELL.

To reduce our large stock of Smooth-faced Brass-lined Galleys, which are of the next best quality to the All-Brass Galley "Success," we will offer the same at the above prices with a discount of 25 per cent off for cash for the next three months.

F. WESEL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

* PRINTERS' MATERIALS, *

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks and other Printers'

Material. A large Stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases,

etc., etc., always kept on hand.

NO. 11 SPRUCE STREET,



NEW YORK.

TWO DOORS BELOW THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

N. B.—Old Brass Galleys taken in exchange for the All-Brass Galley "Success."



THE FAIREST FLOWER.

Specimen of Ives Process, by Crosscut & West Engraving Company,
907 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, September 7, 1887.

No. 73 is moving along slowly, with no change for better or worse. Times must improve some presently, as the campaign is opening up in this city.

The union printers must not forget that the *Democrat*, of this city, is "closed" yet. A good many tourists come to town and go to that office and are told that it is "all right," thus endeavoring to get them to go to work under a misrepresentation.

Labor Day was celebrated by all the various tradesmen of the city. Two thousand men in line. With men and floats the parade reached twenty blocks. The crowd was addressed by Hon. J. R. Sovereign, of Atlantic, state organizer of the K. of L., and Col. S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield.

No. 73 feels highly honored by having its financial secretary appointed as state organizer of the International Typographical Union.
M. QUAD.

A GOOD VOUCHER.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, August 26, 1887.

That electricity in paper has been a great hindrance to printers is a universal experience, and they have tried almost innumerable methods to overcome it until most of them have concluded that there are certain grades of paper which generate so much electricity while printing that they could not be used to advantage in cold weather.

Having witnessed so many failures, I had little faith in new attempts to overcome it, when Mr. L. E. Bathrick, an electrician, came into the pressroom last fall, and said that he thought he could remedy the difficulty. I told him that if he wanted to amuse himself, and would not hinder our work, that he might go ahead, but that I had no faith in his accomplishing it. After a few days he applied his method to one of our presses, when to my astonishment, it enabled me to print paper that was so full of electricity that, without his appliance, would stick together on the fly-table as if glued; with it, each sheet could be straightened without difficulty.

Having tested it through the coldest weather last winter, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as doing its work satisfactorily.

22 and 24 West Thirteenth street. SAM S. HART.

THE KING OF THE CASE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, September 5, 1887.

The circular issued by the Chicago Typographical Union, dated August 29, on the nine-hour question, suggested the above heading. In business matters it is generally conceded that there are two parties at least in a transaction, but the Chicago Typographical Union seems to ignore all parties save itself. The circular says that "the union, at its meeting, held August 28, decided to reduce the hours of labor from ten hours daily to nine hours," and fixes the time November 1, in accordance with the action of the International Typographical Convention. This is final; but the circular generously says that the "officers of the union are prepared to meet in conference with the employers interested, if it is desirable." The circular also states "that the union has decided that the weekly scale of wages shall stand as at present." This is also final. The King of the Case dictates—all other parties are ruled out.

The Chicago Pressmen's Union have also decided to adopt the nine hour, although the edict of the Pressmen's Union will effect only a few of the larger cities of the United States. Practically, the Chicago union printers will have to produce as much in nine hours as other cities and the non-union printers in Chicago do in ten hours, or be handicapped to that extent in competition.

Do these unions know what they are doing? Are they determined to drive other branches of printing out of Chicago, as they have book

printing? Is it not enough that they now exact from the union offices of Chicago from twenty to forty per cent more in wages than is paid by non-union offices in this city, and offices in surrounding towns? They now decide the attempt to impose an additional burden of twenty-five per cent on union offices. Can union offices live under this additional exaction? They cannot do it!

The employing printers must organize at once—self-protection demands it. They must not only organize in Chicago, but wherever a typographical union exists. They, too, must have an International Union; in no other way can the employing printer have a voice in decisions which are of vital importance to his business.

UNION EMPLOYER.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Oregon, August, 16, 1887.

Having read numerous valuable articles in your estimable journal regarding the cost of work in the printing office, I wish to submit for the consideration of your patrons, the following statistics as taken from my books, showing the actual work performed and its actual cost for six months ending June 30, 1887. These figures do not include either interest on investment or wear of material, but are actual expenses paid for labor and incidentals. The figures are arrived at as follows:

The total amount, covering labor, insurance, expenses, advertising, stationery and loss and gain accounts is \$7,940.21; of this amount \$4,962.64 was paid for labor on timework, piecework and presswork, and \$2,977.57 for other expenses, which (being sixty per cent) is apportioned in the following table, showing the amount of work performed and its cost:

Number of ems time composition	603,731
Number of hours time composition	2,854:10
“ “ corrections and alterations	206:50
“ “ imposing timework	303:20
“ “ “ piecework	685:05
Total	4,049:25
Number of hours distribution	1,766:50
Hours—Total time	5,816:15
Amount paid	\$2,607 82
Add sixty per cent other expenses	1,564 69
Total cost	\$4,172 51
Average cost including distribution, per hour	\$ 72
Average cost per hour, not including distribution	1 03

PRESSWORK.

Number of impressions 6 mos.	1,800,000
Hours worked, net	2,364:00
Hours paid for, gross	4,023:45
Amount paid	\$1,325 41
Fuel for engine	120 00
Sixty per cent other expenses	795 24
Total cost	\$2,240 65
Average cost per hour, net	\$ 95
Average cost per thousand impressions	1 25

PIECEWORK.

Number of ems set	2,285,000
Amount paid at 45c	\$1,029 41
Sixty per cent other expenses	617 64
685:05 hours imposition at 72c	493 23
Total cost	\$2,140 28
Average cost per 1,000 ems	95

These figures show what the work actually cost us.

F. W. B.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, September 5, 1887.

Union matters are still in an unsettled condition in the *Journal* and *Sentinel* offices, but the Messrs. New and Craig are having a hard time of it in keeping a sufficient number of rodents to get out their papers, as they are deserting them by the score. They find that they have secured a set of incompetent workmen, who make it a business to take the places of competent men, and only stay long enough to hear of some other place where the proprietors and their men have some imaginary grievances, where they flock like buzzards to a piece of carrion. By

advertising in a Chicago paper and scouring the country for all the boys and incompetents lying around loose, they have been able so far to keep their organs afloat; but in the meantime the *Post*, the organ of the working people, is gaining ground right along, and on account of the stand that the *Journal* and *Sentinel* have taken toward organized labor, their candidate for mayor, Mr. Walter W. Dany, an acknowledged advocate of unions, will stand an excellent chance of election, for the action of these papers give the lie to their professions of friendship to organized workingmen. At a meeting of the stockholders held on the 4th it was decided to purchase a Hoe web press of Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, to print their editions on, as their press facilities at present are wholly inadequate.

Labor Day was observed here in a huge manner. The parade was one of the largest ever seen in the city; over three thousand people were in line. The industrial display was very fine. Typographical Union No. 1 and Pressmen's Union No. 17, had the best turnout they ever had, and made a fine appearance. After the parade there were speeches, sack races, bicycle races, horse-racing, dancing, etc., at Exposition building and grounds, and an immense crowd spent the day very pleasantly, and it was truly a labor holiday, business being nearly all suspended.

Bids are out for the contract for the state printing for the next two years. It will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Mr. W. B. Burford's (the present contractor) time expires in October.

About November 1, Mr. Ed. P. Fulmer, a member of No. 17, will start an office to do presswork exclusively, such as newspaper, catalogue and large classes of printing. He has purchased a large Hoe press and engine, and expects to run night and day when he commences. He is a No. 1 workman and deserves success.

Mr. Henry Konnersman, foreman of Carlton & Hollenbeck's composing room, took his friends by surprise by getting married on the evening of August 17. The lucky bride was Miss Clara Belle Miller, of West Market street. J. M.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, September 5, 1887.

"Vigilance, the price of liberty," seems to be a standard maxim of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190. I believe many of the defeats which local unions sustain are due largely to hasty action, and improper and incomplete consideration of the steps about to be undertaken. In fact, this alone will account for a majority of the failures in life, whether in the affairs of private life or in attempting to carry out needed reforms in corporate existence. No organization should lose sight of this fact if it hopes to succeed.

As to our local union, I must say that no question of moment is put to a final vote until it is held up to view from all sides, and the consequence is that the members vote intelligently. So thoroughly are all matters sifted, that very often adjourned meetings are required to be held, after a six hours' session, in order to get through the not unnecessarily lengthy order of business. I notice that a few are disposed to call some of the proceedings "wrangling," "blowing," and the like, and this may be observed in all orders, but the nervous gentlemen who denominate it as such should be willing to endure these small trials without murmur, inasmuch as the best interests of the union are subserved, and I confess they are, as a rule. But little thought is given to personal considerations; all centers to the good of the order.

At the last meeting of the Typographical Union the Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union visited the printers in a body, by invitation. Many of them expressed themselves as highly pleased with the courtesy extended, and the workings of the Typographical Union. Six or eight new members were initiated, besides transacting much other business of importance and holding a special meeting the following Sunday.

Rumor has it that Omaha is to be blessed (?) with another afternoon paper. As yet its name is not made public, if, indeed, the proposed new sheet is yet named. This will make six English daily papers—three evening and three morning—besides two or three dailies printed in foreign languages. Some say, "The more the merrier," but to one entirely disinterested, and yet having some knowledge of what is expected of and required to keep a daily paper on its feet, it seems as

though the field for daily papers in this city is almost if not entirely covered. It is suggested, however, that the proposed new sheet is to be born with a mission, ostensibly that of "knocking the daily *Bee* out." I imagine the knocking-out process will be very much like an attempt of a raft to ascend the Mississippi river without the aid of steam. If reports are true, however, a lively time will follow the birth of the embryo concern, as some \$60,000 in stock, paid in, is said to have already been subscribed, and that a perfecting press has been ordered, and is now being built for the new paper.

For weeks past several job offices have been doing overtime work, principally on account of the fair and G. A. R. reunion, both of which begin here today. Already the city is crowded, and the pertinent question is: "What shall be done to take care of the crowds yet arriving?" Trade prospects are good, better than at this time a year ago. G. A. W.

THE NEW YORK PRESSMEN.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, August 15, 1887.

It strikes me that some information regarding the status of the pressmen of this city might be interesting to many of your readers. To that end I shall address myself in this communication.

For twenty years or more, a portion of them have been organized as the Adams' Press Association; this embraces nearly all the Adams' pressmen of this city and Brooklyn, at a time when the greater part of the bookwork done here was printed on those presses. Owing to the rapid introduction of cylinder presses on that class of work, it was found necessary, a few years since, to enlarge the sphere of the association by accepting cylinder pressmen to membership therein, the title of the association being changed to the "Adams' and Cylinder Printing Press Association." This association, I believe, from the start, has included a benefit organization. Its jurisdiction has been accepted in the principal book offices, such as Harper's, Trow's, Appleton's, Little's, DeVinne's, etc. In the down-town and smaller offices generally, until a few years since, there was no organization at all, and, while wages therein always bore a certain relation to those paid in the union offices, it was due to no organized efforts on the part of the pressmen working in them, but rather because the association had set a scale that was recognized in some offices. Something like five years ago, a pressmen's charter was sought and obtained from the International Typographical Union. It was said at the time and since, that those obtaining the charter were not pressmen but feeders. Be that as it may, a certain number of pressmen, who were not connected with the Adams, etc., Association, found their way into No. 9, as the new union was numbered. As will unavoidably occur wherever there are two or more organizations covering the same jurisdiction, dissensions were continually cropping up; charges and countercharges were bandied about to such an extent that unity and its practice, among the pressmen of New York, looked very far away indeed.

About this time outside influence was brought to bear, to endeavor to harmonize the different elements. About a year and a half since, both organizations came very near amalgamating forces, but for some reason, unknown to your correspondent, the negotiations failed, and matters remained as they were. Since then members of both organizations, regretting the want of unity existing in the craft, set themselves to remedy the evil, and with such good effect that the charter of No. 9, by the aid, and on the petition of pressmen, members of that union, was revoked at the Buffalo session of the International Typographical Union. Committees of both bodies now set to work in earnest, adopted a constitution, made a temporary organization, and applied to the International Typographical Union for a charter. Everything being satisfactory, the charter was granted, and the action of the committee, appointed by the Adams' and Cylinder Association, was fully indorsed by that association, and the proper steps taken to transfer its membership to the new union.

The officers of temporary organization are: Isaac Wood, president; John V. Malley, vice-president; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer; James Gelson, secretary; Dennis Sullivan, sergeant-at-arms.

Great credit is due Mr. Charles Gamewell, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, for the successful termination of the efforts for a true union of New York pressmen, and it is not too

much to say, that to his efforts in the matter may be attributed its speedy termination as well.

Prominent among New York pressmen engaged in bringing about the new state of affairs, may be mentioned: Messrs. Charles Tompkins, W. J. Kelly, Thomas McLaughlin, J. J. Dawers, Isaac Wood, — Lewis, Frank J. Ball, James Gelson, Benjamin Thompson and Burtis Van Hennik.

Now that the snag, disunion, is removed, may we not hope that No. 34, with the membership it will have, and its wide sphere of action, will be able to place itself in the van, and be an aid and an example to its sister unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Yours respectfully,

T. J. H.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, August 22, 1887.

The condition of the printing trade, on the whole, continues fairly satisfactory, and the future outlook is said to be very good. The usual slack season is drawing near its close, agriculturists are now having their harvest, and perhaps the printers' harvest will immediately follow. The general trade of the country is steadily improving, notwithstanding the adverse criticisms which frequently appear in the newspapers. The paper trade has suffered severely from foreign competition and poor prices during the last few years, but there is now a slight show of its revival.

The returns of the London Society of Compositors for the past quarter prove that body to be progressive. The chief consummation to be desired, the increase of funds and membership, is being achieved in a very marked manner, while the members of the society and their employers continue to work together very smoothly. Some of the typographical societies connected with the provinces report a considerable loss of funds through the prevalence of trade disputes, which have been rather common during the last half-year.

One hundred and seventy-one printers have emigrated from this country during the past twelve months, a number unprecedented for many years past. An assembly of England's leading typographers has been held at Leicester this month, and has satisfactorily resulted in the establishment of the British Typographia, an association organized on somewhat similar lines to the Chicago Typotheta, which has for its object "the well-being alike of masters, workmen and apprentices." It is purposed to establish branches of the association in the most important centers of the printing industry, and already considerable advance has been made in their formation. The idea of a printers' library and the collection of specimens of modern typography, together with the periodical reading of papers bearing on subjects relating to the craft, cannot fail to be welcomed by all progressive printers — there are many such — the coöperation of whom will result in the association becoming, in a very substantial degree, the means of bringing the "art preservative of arts" to its highest development.

The number of classes devoted to the technical education of printers continue to prosper, and perform a work useful alike to the present and to the coming generation of types. The classes are all associated in some manner with the leaders of the movement in London, periodical examinations being held and certificates of proficiency granted. The desirability for technical education in all trades is now presenting itself very vividly before the British Parliament, and it is probable that in the next session something will be done to bring our workpeople on a level footing with our continental competitors, Germany, Switzerland and France. Englishmen are bad to beat, and the trade of our country will never diminish if our workers possess equal advantages with the foreigner.

An excellent opportunity is afforded at the Manchester Exhibition of a comparison between the printing appliances of our forefathers with those of today. Messrs. George Falkner & Son exhibit a collection of printing curiosities, which will not fail to excite the interest of all types. The ancient wooden press, here to be seen at work, is very similar to that employed by William Caxton, and notwithstanding its great age and the use of the old "dabber" in place of the modern ink-roller, the old pressman and the "devil" show some good work. Compare this with

the lightning newspaper press of today. What a contrast! All this has been accomplished in the present century, a reformation scarcely equalled.

The pope is about to receive an article which is rarely made to answer the purpose of a present. The Catholic Club of London, on the occasion of his holiness' jubilee, have decided to forward him a "printing machine of the newest make." With a small dispersal of the "needful," his holiness will have an opportunity of trying the "do your own printing" dodge.

The printing press is now to be found at work in many strange and out-of-the-way places — the press being the pioneer of progress, multiplication of presses is the result. A printing business, appropriately called the *Iona Press*, has been established on the small Atlantic-washed island of Iona, situate among the western isles of Scotland, and many works, striking alike for text and illustrations, have been issued.

England is to have no exhibition of importance during the coming twelve months; they are so numerous this year that the idea must be worked out for many years to come. The big thing of next year will be the Glasgow Exhibition, which is even going to be more ambitious than the shows now being held, and already promises a huge success for our Scotch neighbors, who generally make the most of anything they take in hand.

English newspapers are fettered with a law of libel which puts to derision their so-called freedom of language. Even a *bona fide* report of a public meeting may render the unlucky newspaper proprietor liable to some thousands of dollars damages, and more for law expenses. Parliament has taken the matter up, and a satisfactory solution of the difficulty is possible.

England receives more literature from the United States than would be apparent from the distance between the two nations. There is an exceedingly large demand for all the leading New York monthlies, which appear everywhere to have more favor than our own productions. The principal American humorous journals are quite common, and the little humor that appears in our own is usually copied from them. A weekly reprint of the *Detroit Free Press* appears in London, and circulates widely all over the country. This journal has done much to acquaint our people with American life, and it is specially appreciated by many who have brothers and sisters over the "pool."

During the last year the number of words telegraphed in press messages reached the total of 578,382,655. This service is performed at a great loss to the government.

Sunday newspapers are becoming very popular; so much so that the six-day press is beginning to denounce them. The idea of issuing papers on Sunday mornings was only promoted quite recently, but already some of the issues have attained enormous circulations, and a profitable speculation is the result, which will lead to many imitators.

This country is gradually becoming like France, where Sunday is little recognized as a day of rest or entire cessation of labor. Many towns open their libraries and museums on this day, and the number of visitors frequently averages more than the total for the rest of the week.

Journalism has reached such a state of irritation in Glasgow that one paper there accuses another of stealing its "typographical errors."

IMPRIMEUR.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, September 6, 1887.

The celebration of Labor Day in Detroit was a complete success in every way. Long before the hour set for the procession to start the streets through which the same passed were lined with people, who were patiently waiting to see the head of the line. Better weather could not have been wished for, the day being glorious, the sunshine mellow and the air stirring. Detroit Typographical Union was assigned to the first division, it being the oldest trades union, and well did it do honor to itself in every way. Let credit be given to whom credit is due. If it had not been for the newspaper men, about one hundred and fifty in number, who wore light hats and dusters, No. 18 would not have been awarded the prize of a handsome silver tilting water pitcher which was offered by City Treasurer Schmittiel for the best appearing organization. The four different newspaper chapels went into the business with a will, and an item appearing in one of the dailies does injustice to the promoters when it says that some of the job men were being ignored in

regard to Labor Day. The four newspaper chapels decided upon a proper uniform, and the job printers had the same opportunity to go and do likewise. Consequently the newspaper men feel proud. Many complimentary remarks were overheard on the march about the printers making such a good appearance. The printers were headed by the Fourth Regiment Band, one of the best bands in this city. The tattered renovated emblem of the old Typographical Union of 1852 was proudly carried by B. F. Dunklee, whose wish was granted at a recent meeting of the union to be allowed to be the guardian of the banner. Each chapel was provided with handsome silk banners, and the various newspaper offices marched in the following order: *Evening Journal*, *Tribune*, *Evening News*, *Free Press*. The union was commanded by Major H. D. Lindley, an old veteran. The following were the novel commands given during the line of march: For open order the command will be: "Make even—march!" For close order: "Thin space—march!" To dress the line: "Justify your column!" To shoulder canes: "Leaded—take!" To carry canes: "Solid—take!" About thirteen thousand men were in line, and the procession was over an hour passing a certain point.

At the grounds where the picnic was held everything passed off quietly, and nothing occurred to mar the day's pleasure. Various sports were indulged in, and one of the prizes in the old men's race was captured by John Drew, of the *News*, one of No. 18's oldest and most respected members. Among the veterans who marched with the boys were Joseph A. Labadie, F. J. C. Ellis, J. H. Kelly and F. B. Eagan.

The next best appearing organization were the stove mounters, who appeared in white flannel shirts, hats and belts. They were awarded a special prize, namely, an ivory gavel and marble table.

No. 18 has taken a step in the right direction. A list of union newspaper and book and job offices has been prepared, and copies will be forwarded to business houses, trades unions and K. of L. assemblies. A list has been prepared for the members containing the various union offices. This will give the friends of organized labor opportunity to patronize union concerns.

Secretary Bland, who is now in Arizona, having tendered his resignation, Walter M. Blight was unanimously elected to serve the unexpired term. This is a deserving compliment to Mr. Blight. He is capable of filling the bill.

No. 18, in regard to the nine-hour law—No positive action. Probabilities that it will be enforced with no reduction. Favor hours from seven to five.

The state of trade in the dailies is fair. In some of the job offices good, others about fair. At Eby's the directory work is about finished.

The Executive Committee will confer with Pressmen's Union for their cooperation in regard to the nine-hour law.

The union having decided not to take the *Craftsman* and pay its subscription out of the general treasury, will not materially injure the paper, as there are plenty who will cheerfully subscribe for it. There are some who find fault with the paper, and really do not know what for. The paper is doing very well, and the change may be for the best in the end. L. A. P.

A REMEDY FOR FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor: BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 31, 1887.

If Franklin had known what a source of difficulty static electricity would become in a printing office he would, doubtless, have devoted the time in his office trying to find out some means for dissipating electricity instead of flying a kite to bring more of it from the sky.

Sometime ago a party on a visit east thus graphically describes what he saw in one of the offices there.

We looked into the pressroom of one of Boston's large printing establishments this week. The foreman was furious, and the proprietor sorrowful. Frictional electricity in the printed sheets of paper as they left the presses, was the immediate cause of the trouble. The packing upon the press cylinder seemed to act as an inductor, and the paper left the press thoroughly electrified. We watched a press running off 1,700 an hour. Suddenly the printed sheets clung about the cylinder as though pasted to it, and had to be torn off in strips. Again we lifted a few fresh printed leaves, and they ripped and cracked like the stitches in an old coat. Then we saw a lot of cardboard being printed. The sheets stuck together as solid as a brick, and could not be separated until the electricity had partly passed off. A piece of printers' brass rule, placed in this pile of cardboard, with an end projecting, threw off sparks when approached within an inch by another piece of rule. Two sheets

sucked together when held fourteen inches apart. Electrical currents were felt in the hands and arms upon handling a pile of paper eight minutes after being printed. These are only a few of many curious experiences. The bother to the printer is a considerable one. It entails inconvenience and a serious loss. Valuable work is frequently spoiled by the electricity packing the leaves so closely as to offset the fresh ink. Then the presses have to be slow-speeded, with frequent stoppages. Nothing so demoralizes the pressroom as this mystery of frictional electricity when under full headway. The theories for controlling it don't seem to work.

We have seen many cases of the kind, but none so bad as this. Very few main driving belts will not develop considerable frictional electricity. In a large room with many belts running the air becomes surcharged with electricity, and the least friction of paper will charge it with electricity to such an extent as to render it wholly unmanageable.

My communication in your August number gave my experience in the pressroom of the Butterick Publishing Company last February, and the difficulty has at last been solved by the application made there, as it was successful in every instance.

I have applied for and obtained patents on the invention, and intend to make the price for the same so low that no printer can afford to do without it. The method in part consists of holding a chemical preparation in a mass of fibrous material, in such a position that it dissipates the electricity on each sheet as it passes through the press, or lies upon the fly-table. I have discovered a chemical combination which is especially adapted for this purpose, and will furnish it where I attach my method, at the cost of making the same.

There are no fumes arising, and it does not injure the paper or the machinery, is not combustible, and will require only a moment's time to attend to each press daily.

I am so confident of its infallibility that I am willing to apply it on any press, and if it does not do all I claim I will remove it without charge.

Yours respectfully, L. E. BATHRICK,
1209 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. Electrician.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1887.

Business in the line of jobwork has not increased materially during the past month, though some job offices are kept quite busy, which is accounted for by the number of monthly journals published therein. At Graham's there are published monthly an insurance journal of about thirty pages; another, similar in size, devoted to the interests of merchants and manufacturers; Bouchereau's *Sugar Report*, and some others. Brandao & Co. print a monthly journal called the *Arts and Letters*, which would allow of much improvement in design and workmanship; also a journal devoted (so-called) to the development of the South; the Pelican prints the *Journal of Education*, established some years ago and ably edited by two of our foremost educators, Hon. R. M. Lusher and W. O. Rogers; Duckert prints the reports of a number of secret societies.

The city directory of 1887, which, by the way, is not printed here, prints the places of business of forty-five job offices. There are three offices, to my knowledge, in existence which are not in the directory, one of which, doing quite a large (?) business in its way, is located in the proprietor's dwelling house. Two others I may mention, which are in the directory, are illegitimate, one run by a gray-haired old gentleman who knows no more about printing than does a hog, the other that of a man who has his office, so I have been reliably informed, back of a fruit stand. Some stationers advertise themselves as job printers, and on obtaining work have it done by second hands. Of these forty-five offices ten would cover the entire number of really legitimate ones. T. Fitzwilliam & Co. is the only firm which have a stationery, bookbinding, lithographing and printing establishment combined, and they do not obtain the work they are entitled to.

The above statement certainly does not speak favorably for organized printers, yet such is the to be regretted condition of things. Now, when nearly every newspaper in the city is preparing for an enlarged edition on the 1st of September there are quite a number of idle printers (union) out of a possible membership of No. 17 of two hundred and twenty five. As yet nothing has been done toward the forthcoming reduction of hours; in fact, if Rip Van Winkle (No. 17) wakes up in time, he will say "here's to you, boys; I hope you'll prosper."

While considering International Typographical Union laws, in the opinion of your humble servant, a great deal more would be accom-

plished if that body would make laws and not send out recommendations. What do unions go to the expense of sending delegates to this body for?—to enact laws which retroact, and sometimes become boomerangs to subordinates, and discuss and refer to subordinates those most important questions which have so often been discussed within the local halls. Why do they send recommendations to us? Because they are incompetent and afraid? It would seem so, for representative men know that no law exists where these important points do not appear:

1. What purports to be a law is not a law unless a penalty is attached.
2. All laws in conflict with a law are repealed by expressed words in the *bona fide* law. Recommendations are now embodied in the International Typographical Union proceedings which were there in the beginning of the organization, and which were evidently never made legitimate acts by direct legislation, and which have created confusion by the desired application of them by a few simpletons, notwithstanding the change of times and the consequent change of circumstances. A plan which I think would benefit printers is this: Local unions, state unions and an international union. Each local to have one delegate for each one hundred or fraction thereof, one additional delegate for each one hundred or majority fraction thereof to the state union, out of which a board of supervisors of three shall be elected; this union to meet semi-annually, and to have control of state affairs, all affairs affecting the craft generally to be drawn up in a concise and comprehensible manner for the International Typographical Union, which shall be composed of one delegate from each local in each state, elected by the state union, the former to meet annually. By this means we may propagate good men in our ranks, have competent and unbiased men to represent us, and have laws (!) sent down to us which we can comprehend and must abide by.

DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, July 21, 1887.

Among the printing fraternity since last report trade has been very fair. Certainly there is not the same rush at time of writing as was noticeable twelve months ago; yet no type founder can grumble.

The papers of the 25th and 26th ultimo contained particulars of the formation of a great concern, to be known as the South American Bank Note Company, to be conducted on the same line as the American Bank Note Company of New York, relieving, likely enough, the latter firm of much of the work for which they have had, for many years, the almost exclusive enjoyment. The South American Bank Note Company will be formed at the well-known printing and lithographing house of Stiller & Laass, of San Martín 160, which establishment is to be converted into a joint stock concern, the named gentlemen being the heads. Financial: capital \$1,000,000, in 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, payable ten per cent cash, fifteen per cent when company is established, and five per cent in quotas when required.

The office of *El Tipógrafo*, Argentina's only printers' journal, has been removed from Lorea 135 to Defensa 160; and an editorial change has also been effected, the new *redactor* being Eduardo Luch Sanchez, a Spaniard, and an employé in the house of Peuser. That señor said that it was in contemplation to improve *El Tipógrafo* greatly very soon, make it a periodical of veritable typographical excellence, with its own printing office (at present 'tis rigged up in the office of *La Patria Italiana*), and then the weekly would be exchanged to all the leading printing journals of the world.

Toward the end of last month the religious daily, *La Union*, announced suspension. It had many enemies, who chuckled derisively over the failure. Their jubilation was soon stopped, however, for the disappearance was for one day only. José M. Estrada assumed editorship, whipped affairs into action, and now *La Union* rides along as of old.

The latest news in connection with this *diario* is that \$100,000 will be expended on it presently, in order that the paper may be enlarged and vastly improved. Three gentlemen of renowned literary abilities will assume the directorship.

The printing office of Klingelfuss, of Venezuela 234, presented to the minister of finance an account for \$3,000 for five hundred copies of a small pamphlet. The decree for payment was presented for the minister's signature, but he refused to sign it, and sent it back to the

accountant's office. A case this, evidently, of an attempt to wring a good profit from the government exchequer, and not a solitary instance either.

Five years ago a weekly, called *La Justicia*, appeared. Several months back the proprietor took sick, and at the same time it was announced that the weekly had "completed its mission;" so it went under. That mission was the correction of abuses in the law courts; but it could not be expected that the rectification would last forever. Maladministration again became rampant; therefore the reappearance of *La Justicia* on Sunday, July 10, announced to be published a week sooner, but delayed owing to a smash (*un empastelamiento*) at the last hour. The paper named is a neat-looking four-pager, attaching, one would imagine, considerable importance to itself by stating that this is the weekly's second epoch (*segunda época*), a style somewhat common here. *La Justicia* is the organ of the society "La Defensa." P. I. Paeta is director and editor-in-chief; Manuel Oneto, administrator, and Pedro Merzari, editor. The directory and administration is at Cangallo 770 (that's high, pompous reading for such a small paper). Single copy, twenty cents; monthly, fifty cents.

It may be interesting for those connected with the histrionic art to hear that Buenos Ayres has now a real live theatrical paper. *El Teatro* appeared June 7, and has had since that short period a checkered career, but now seems quietly settled down as a bi-weekly. In biggish type on front page we are informed that the organ in question is a "theatrical, musical, critical (it has proved so in a double sense) and literary journal;" that the "*direccion, redaccion* (editorial) *y administracion*" are at 25-de-Mayo 241, and that A. B. de la Beume is "director and editor-in-chief." And all this small pomposity over a five-cent little four-page paper, with for an office only a small room in a big building, arranged after the style of modern convict prisons.

There has been a rapid increase during the last few months in the number of illustrated periodicals in this city. The very last is entitled *Las Provincas Ilustradas*, to be published three times per month; office at Santa Fé 111.

Ten weeks ago there was any amount of matrimonial organ music in the air (heirs) at avenida Alvear 546. It was not troublesome to those to whom such sounds act as a soothing inducement to sleep; though people accustomed to pace the chamber place at midnight with the crying darling may think otherwise. And there was happiness, and hope, and expectation, and predictions, and promises, and anticipations untold. But, alas! how ruthless the hand of death! *Herald* Editor Lowe is again childless. His little ones both saw light on the same day, and life fled from each about the same time—only six days' difference. Henry Richard died June 22, and Louis Winfred June 28.

In the city of Córdoba, on July 14, appeared an Italian daily, under the caption of *Il Risveglio*, "and," seriously remarks a local print, "its rapid success is assured, judging from the great popularity it has enjoyed, the total number of copies of the third day's issue being 380."

The leading and principal paper of Brazil is *O Paiz*, owned by Joao José Dos Reis, Junior, and having editorial and printing offices at rua do Ouvidor 63, Rio de Janeiro. It is a daily of four ordinary newspaper pages, well filled with news and advertisements, the whole having the appearance of being shoveled together by bricklayers. *O Paiz* is in its fourth year, has a diurnal circulation of somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000, and is priced at 40 reis per number, or (the Portuguese are notorious for using terribly long figures when expressing even the most trifling sums) 12,000 reis per year for capital and suburbs, and 16,000 reis for the provinces.

In the whole of Brazil there is but one newspaper printed in the English language—the *Rio News*, of the capital of that empire. It was established April 1, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*, is of eight pages and published three times per month—on the 5th, 15th and 24th respectively. Price per copy is 600 reis; per year, 20,000 reis. The offices are at Rue 7-de-Jetembro 79, otherwise known as the "typ. Aldina." Entirely set in light-faced mediæval, by thoroughly practical hands, the *Rio News* is one of the very few journals in South America that can lay claim to typographical excellence; each number is, in short, a genuine specimen of faithful workmanship that merits, to say the least, praise. The proprietor and editor is an American—a Wolverine, or native of the good old state of Michigan—by name

A. J. Lamoureux, of French descent—than a blending of American and French ideas in the production of the art preservative, could a happier and more practical combination be conceived?

She was one of the goody-goody, fidgety sort of done-up señoras, whose talk mainly consisted of "Oh lor!" "Good gracious!" and "Look at that now!" She asked me if the roll I held in my hand was a piece of music. "No," I replied; "*es un periódico tipográfico de los Estados Unidos—EL IMPRESOR DEL INTERIOR, de Chicago.*" Then I turned over the pages slowly, and, though she was somewhat short-sighted, her exclamations of deep surprise and intense wonderment were gratifying; and I was rapidly losing faith in the endless tirades that have been published anent the lack of intelligence in the female race in comprehending the art preservative. Now, my fair observer's words had been, so far, very satisfactory; they were charming. But, of course, she must say a little *too* much, which proved unfortunate. We were looking at a page of fancy type. I remarked that the font was very beautiful. "Magnificent! splendid!" she exclaimed—"What place is it?" and her pictorial ideas spoiled all. Deception, inconsistency, thy name is woman!

W. L.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, August 18, 1887.

Although the holiday season is now in full swing, and the university and schools are all closed, thereby allowing most of the book-producing part of the community to betake themselves to coast and country, the trade here is in a very fair condition.

The annual trades' holidays, instituted by the United Trades' Council some years ago, and which are anxiously looked forward to by many for a few days' relaxation, were held this year, as usual, on the last Friday and Saturday of July, and Monday, August 1, during which time the various works in the city were, with very few exceptions, completely closed. The railway companies offered facilities, to those wishing to leave the town, by cheap excursions to various places of interest, also to Newcastle and Manchester, which latter were greatly taken advantage of by many to visit the exhibitions at present being held in these towns.

A series of demonstrations took place on Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the free public library by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, who has given the munificent sum of £50,000 sterling toward the founding of it.

On Friday afternoon the town council and a distinguished party met in the council chamber, and conferred the freedom of the city on Mr. Carnegie, the lord provost presenting him with a handsome casket containing the burgess ticket. On the evening of the same day Mr. Carnegie was present at a meeting of workmen, held in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, which is the largest in the city, and which was crowded. He was there presented with an illuminated address from the workmen of Edinburgh. The address, which was presented by Mr. Neil McLean, late secretary of the trades' council, was artistically wrought out on large vellum. At the top there is a minutely detailed view of the new library, the city arms quaintly arranged with the anchor and thistle, and the Scottish arms. The side portion contains a large female classical figure resting on a sphere, representative of literature, with the bird of wisdom at her feet, over the national flags of Britain and America. Two corners are filled in with Edinburgh Castle and Scott's monument. The under portion contains a very characteristic representative figure of "The Workman," with several emblematic figures of labor, science, speed, etc. Mr. Carnegie replied at some length, addressing the audience as "Fellow-workmen," and compared British institutions with American. He also spoke of the high consideration which labor enjoys, and of the independence and influence of workmen in the United States, and strongly advocated a treaty of international arbitration between the two countries.

On the day following (Saturday), Mr. Carnegie, accompanied by the lord provost, Sir Thomas Clark, baronet, whose guest he was, proceeded to the site of the free library, in the Cowgate (one of the oldest parts of the city), but the main entrance of which will be from George IV bridge. After the usual ceremonies of depositing in the cavity of the stone a jar containing the various newspapers, coins, etc., he was presented with a handsome trowel and mallet, with which he proceeded to

lay the stone, which was done in a workmanlike manner, this being the fifth library he has founded. He thereafter addressed the assemblage which was gathered round, and referred to the site chosen being historical in connection with the founding of libraries, for three hundred and four years ago, almost on the same spot, was bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh a few precious volumes, which were destined to form the nucleus of the University Library; but while that library was only opened to a privileged few, the one he now founded would be open to all. Senator Blaine, who accompanied Mr. Carnegie, was called upon to say a few words, and on rising was enthusiastically received.

At a recent meeting of the Bible Board for Scotland there was submitted a warrant from the Home Office, London, appointing three new members. To this board is intrusted the duty of seeing that the conditions of licenses granted by the lord advocate for printing and publishing editions of the Bible, Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, Book of Common Prayer, Acts of Parliament, etc., are duly complied with. None of those works, the printing of which was formerly a monopoly in the hands of the Scottish Royal Printer for the time being, can be published in Scotland without the license of the lord advocate; but these licenses are granted free of expense to all applicants on finding caution for the faithful execution of the work, under instructions issued to the board on its formation in 1839. The membership of the board is honorary, and consists of ten members.

Mr. A. B. Fleming, the founder of the firm of A. B. Fleming & Co., printing ink manufacturers, died at his residence, Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, on the 28th ultimo.

The death is also announced of Mr. James Brown, who was for about thirty years editor of the *Elgin Courier*. Mr. Brown was a native of Montrose, and in his early years led a seafaring life, but on his marriage he gave up that career. He became a regular contributor to the *Montrose Standard*, and was appointed editor of that journal about 1845. Shortly afterward he became editor of the *Edinburgh Evening Courier*, from which he had to resign owing to ill health. In 1854, while recruiting his health in his native town, he was appointed editor of the *Elgin Courier*, a position which he filled down to the time of his death, though he has been able to do very little work for the last few years. Mr. Brown was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. H. C. Baxter, of Edinburgh, has gained the premium of £15 sterling, offered by the Printing and Advertising Committee of the International Exhibition which is to be held in Glasgow next year, for a design for a poster. The design shows a figure with outstretched arm, representing the advance of civilization, overlooking Glasgow bridge and part of the River Clyde, with a distant view of the city. There were thirty-one designs sent in to the committee.

Mr. Edward R. Russell, who has represented the Bridgeton division of Glasgow in parliament since 1885, has resigned his seat. In his letter of resignation he says he has found it incompatible with the demands of his duty as editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post* for him to be away in London, as parliamentary life requires.

The first day's proceedings of the Glasgow daily and letterpress printers' annual regatta, which is now one of the most important events that take place on the upper reaches of the Clyde, took place on Saturday, 13th instant, and was witnessed by large crowds of spectators. The final heat of the "open fours" was the race of the day, and the struggle for second prize between the *Lizzie* and *Unity* evoked hearty cheering. Mr. Geddes acted as commodore, Mr. Fletcher as referee, and Mr. S. Moore in his old capacity as starter. The results were as follows:

Pair-oared jolly-boat race.—The Glasgow Cup in specie—Final heat—1, Aird & Coghill's No. 1; 2, Aird & Coghill's No. 2; 3, Glasgow Herald.

Amateur race (open to all letterpress printers who have not won a money prize).—Two prizes—1, Goldie's; 2, Anderson's; 3, MacLure & Macdonald's.

General trade race (open to all persons employed in a printing office).—1, Aird & Coghill's; 2, McCorqudale's; 3, Goldie's.

Open race in four-oared, first-class jolly-boats.—The Tradeston Cup, Specie—1, Maria Stuart; 2, Lizzie; 3, Unity.

There was also a 150 yards' swimming handicap, confined to amateur swimming clubs of Glasgow. Yours truly, W. F.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1887.

Your correspondent fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude" last month, consequently failed to fire off his usual monthly epistle; still he was glad to see that so many others were not so lazy. Business continues good. The following offices at this writing are quite brisk: J. B. Rodgers Company, seventeen presses running; Sherman Company, nineteen presses; Dornan, seven presses; Ferguson Bros., fourteen presses; J. B. Lippincott, twenty presses; Collins', fifteen presses. The following offices, who run from four to ten presses each, are also doing well or have good prospects: Feisters', Wm. F. Fell & Co., Stephen Greene, E. Stern & Co. (very busy), American Printing House, *Ledger* job office, Selheimer's, Franklin Printing House, Gallagher's, MacCalla & Co., Ashmead's, and many others. In the above list I do not include small job presses, but only large Adams and cylinder presses.

Right here I wish to state that my effusions in *THE INLAND PRINTER* have brought to me many letters from young and ambitious pressmen all over the United States and Canada, asking advice in regard to their chances of securing work. I have tried to answer each individually, but the strain is getting too great, so perhaps a few words at this time will cover a good bit of ground. In the first place, in all large cities there are generally a few extra men floating around, who, being acquainted with the town and people, are readily available in case of more help being needed. Then, again, there are apprentices constantly becoming of age, who must be given a show. I don't write this to keep anybody away, but simply to show my inquirers that the odds are against them. If you come to the city you must be prepared to wait, perhaps three months or more, before "catching on." Then, again, you might strike a position which would suit your abilities right away; but the chances are against you. In regard to the laws of unionism we, of course, honor the International Typographical Union working card, at the same time the holding of such a card does not guarantee you a situation. But it does guarantee you courteous and fair treatment. In Philadelphia it also generally means competency, sobriety and sociability. To sum up the matter: if you make up your mind to go to a large city, carefully examine yourself as to whether you can go into an office, take hold and produce work of a good character without other help than a few ordinary courtesies, which everybody is willing to give. Don't expect to be taught a trade after you have set yourself up as a pressman.

A short time since I paid a visit to what apparently has heretofore been a sleepy old town, but through the invigorating influence of Mr. Singler, proprietor of the *Public Record*, is just beginning to show signs of life. I refer to the town of Elkton, Maryland. Mr. Singler within the last five years has established and run a pulp mill, which is chewing up about thirty-two cords of poplar wood daily, producing about three thousand pounds of pulp. A short distance out of town he has another mill, where the pulp is finished into paper. Most of the wood is brought by vessels from Virginia, down near the Rappahannock river, and oftentimes there is a scarcity. It struck me that in a short time these wood pulp mills will have to turn their attention to some other tree besides the poplar. That tree, no doubt, will be the cypress, whose long, flexible fiber, it strikes me, ought to be just the thing; and the swamps of the South ought to furnish lots of material.

At the present time Philadelphia is all agog over the coming celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. That we shall have a great time there can be no doubt. There is to be both a civic and military display. The pressmen, however, have decided that, as an organization, they will not participate, preferring to chip in as individuals. No doubt a good many will turn out with the old Typographical Society. We never paraded but once, and that was in our bi-centennial celebration, when your correspondent, out of about one hundred and fifty promised recruits, was able on the morning of the parade, to marshal about twenty-five, and before the affair was half over marched down Chestnut street at the head of a good-sized corporal's guard. That settled us on parading.

Your editorial on the nine-hour law, last month, strikes at the root of the matter, but I find the men here generally prefer to work ten hours for the present rate of wages rather than suffer a reduction. They think the wages low enough.

C. W. M.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

[From our own Correspondents.]

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, August 31, 1887.

It is a matter for congratulation that we are able to record the fact that business among printers and the allied trades is away ahead of the showing of last year at this time. While the usual dullness of July and August has obtained this year, the outlook for a steady and profitable trade, from this time on, is bright, very bright. The town is full of western and southern buyers, and in the leading commercial lines a heavy trade is being done at rising prices. A "boom," never to be desired, is not expected; but a steady, sound business, based on the general prosperity of the country, is not only expected, but is assured.

Funk & Wagnalls, the enterprising publishers, are constantly adding to their plant new machines, and have more work than they can handle. Mr. Pearce, their superintendent, has worked very hard in getting their pressroom under way, and is now taking a well-earned vacation.

Mr. Alexander Bonnell, of J. H. Bonnell & Co. (limited), is seeking rejuvenation in England. While there he will have a watchful eye on the business of his firm's branch house in London, which is constantly growing. It certainly seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to tackle the Britishers in this line—printing inks—when only a few years since nearly all the fine grades were brought from London. American enterprise is not limited to any line of manufactures.

Mr. John S. Wilson, of Bonnell & Co., made a hurried trip from the Chicago branch last week to meet here his friends, Mr. Andre Senecal, superintendent of the government printing bureau of Ottawa, and Mr. P. A. Crosby, manager of the Dominion Type Foundry of Montreal. Mr. Senecal came to New York to buy the plant for a great printing office to be established by his government, which is to be modeled after the United States government printing office. Messrs. Hoe & Co. were favored with a large order for a line of their presses.

That most enterprising publisher, Mr. Norman L. Munro, has again beaten the record, and startled the yachting men with his wonderful new steam yacht, *Now Then*, which is the fastest craft in the world, having steamed twenty-eight miles an hour on her initial trip from Newport to this city. Mr. Munro can give points to Secretary of the Navy Whitney, if the latter desires to build fast torpedo boats.

The sea-serpent and snake editors being now in a state of innocuous desuetude (with apologies to President Cleveland) the "fake" mills of the metropolitan journals are now getting in their fine work. The rivalry is strong, but the imaginative young man of the Washington bureau of the *Herald* takes the bun. He recently sent a "special" to the effect that the Japanese government were about to establish a state printing office, and that the commissioners from Japan, now in Washington, had consulted with Public Printer Benedict, and asked him to engage some twenty skilled pressmen, compositors and stereotypers to assume charge of their respective lines in the new office, and to teach the native printers the American methods. According to this fertile youth's story, a contract for five years was to be made with our people at an annual salary of \$2,000, expenses, out and back, to be paid by the "Japs." The effect of this story was electrical. Applications from printers, from all parts of the country, poured in on the amazed public printer. It really seemed that all the craft wished to go to Japan. Two thousand *there*—equivalent to eight thousand here. Mr. Gilbert H. Benedict, the executive officer of the government printing office, pointing to a pile of such applications, stated to your correspondent that the whole story was a "fake," pure and simple, and the only foundation for it lay in a visit made to the office by the Japanese commissioners, who were "doing" all the departments of our government as a matter of curiosity.

Mr. Theo. E. Benedict, the public printer, is a member of the Entire Recreation Club. This club has a house and 1,200 acres of land in one of the cosiest and quietest spots in the Catskills. Mr. Benedict, with his fellow club men (all distinguished politicians, journalists, judges, and men about town) is now enjoying a vacation in the mountains, away from every outward sign of civilization and with the best opportunity for fishing and hunting. Prior to his departure, Mr. Benedict abolished the method which formerly obtained with his predecessors, of allowing the foremen of the branch offices in the several

departments to purchase their supplies, as required, directly from dealers. All supplies are now ordered through the main office.

It may not be generally known that the flagships of the several naval squadrons have a fully equipped printing office on board in charge of a practical printer, who ranks as a petty officer and whose term of enlistment is for five years. The berth is an easy one, and it strikes me that a young man of steady habits would find this a pleasant means of seeing the world, and when his term of enlistment terminated he would have sufficient money to his credit to enable him to make a good business connection.

Martin B. Brown states that "his business was never better," and, it goes without saying that he deserves his prosperity, as he is one of the most popular men in the trade.

The New York Press Club did itself proud the other day in entertaining Mr. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*. "Henri," with his star-eyed goddess has been in New York some time (this town is rapidly growing in favor as a summer resort), and the occasion referred to was most pleasant and enjoyable for all concerned. Many clever points were made, and Mr. Watterson noted the fact that Kentucky's principal product did not seem to be unknown to the New York members of the fourth estate.

Mr. Fred. Wiborg, of Messrs. Ault & Wiborg, was here for several days last week. Mr. Wiborg was accompanied by Mr. "Tom." F. Cohen, the leading salesman of the house. Mr. Cohen states that the New York office is to be discontinued, as the firm can handle their trade east, through the Cincinnati house. Ault & Wiborg stand high in the trade and are doing a very heavy business, particularly in the West. The New York representative of this firm, Mr. John T. Bonyng, is one of the most popular and successful of the ink men here. Truly, the Lord does love "Jack." Mr. "Tom." Cohen, who has been somewhat troubled with erotomania, is convalescing rapidly, and is making strenuous efforts to popularize his system of phonetic orthography; but success, as in all great movements, comes slowly.

Mr. Preston Fiddis, of Messrs. Fiddis, Beatty & Co., of Baltimore, was in town recently completing his purchase for their newly established printing plant. This firm, imbued with energy and brains, is sure to do a thriving business in Baltimore, as there is room there for just such people. In addition to their pressroom and bindery they have a photo-engraving department which will greatly help them to build up a trade. The boys are "hustlers," and will "get there" surely.

Another frequent visitor to this city is Mr. D. W. Morey, the Philadelphia representative of the Manufacturers' Paper Company. This house, so well known in your city, is fortunate in having Mr. Morey as their agent. Through his indomitable energy, push, discretion and uniform courtesy, he is doing a great business for his firm. It is not too much to say that he is the most popular man in the trade. Our best wishes and congratulations are with him.

The W. D. Wilson Ink Company are now represented in Philadelphia by Mr. Q. A. Jacoby, with headquarters at 610 Jayne street. Mr. Jacoby, as usual, is doing a satisfactory trade, and his firm express themselves as highly pleased with the business he is doing for them.

Messrs. George H. Morrill & Co., have also a new Philadelphia agent in the person of Mr. Bernard B. Megargee. Mr. Megargee is a recruit in the ink ranks (the *ranks*, by the way, are *filling up* rapidly), but will, no doubt, be successful, as he has many friends through his paper trade connection, and is popular with the "boys."

The trade here expressed much pleasure in receiving a call, during the month, from your active and genial president, Mr. Shepard. Congratulations are in order on the satisfactory business he did here, and on all sides we hear the kindest expressions of good will and hope for the continued success and prosperity of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The continued improvement in the character of the work issued from the several presses is largely due to the high standard of intelligence of those pressmen who are abreast of the times, not slaves to custom and old methods. Mr. Brown is indeed fortunate in having recently secured the services of Mr. Louis L. Lomer. Mr. Lomer is a gentleman of much culture, and wide and varied learning, being a hard student and thoroughly up in mechanical engineering, having taken his degree in San Francisco. He spent some years in South America and Europe, and is at the top of the ladder in his profession. Under his skillful and

capable direction the work issuing from his press will be creditable, not only to him but to the craft at large. Mr. Lomer enters his new field of work with the best wishes of the trade, and will achieve success by *deserving* it.

HAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C., Duluth, asks: Which is the proper expression, "The Sparks Manufacturing Company has failed," or "The Sparks Manufacturing Company have failed"?

Answer.—Company is a noun of multitude, and may have its verbs to agree with it, either in the singular or plural number.

J. G., Independence, Missouri, writes: I am troubled very badly with cockroaches in the printing office. I have all I can do to keep them from ruining the rollers over night. Can you help me out of my trouble if you have a remedy?

Answer.—Write to Messrs. A. Oakley & Co., 112 Randolph street, Chicago, and they will furnish you with an exterminating recipe.

W. C. B., in a flourishing town in New York, writes: I have lately commenced to put my stationery up in tablets with blotter cover, and find it takes well with my customers; but another printer of this place claims that the idea is patented, and that he holds the exclusive right for this county, yet refuses to show me the documents. Thinking you might know something about it, and that perhaps some other readers of THE INLAND PRINTER might be bothered the same way, I take the liberty of asking you whether it is patented or not.

Answer.—There is no patent on the system of putting up stationery in tablets, with blotter. Tell the other printer when he claims to hold such a patent right, to go to sheol, and, if that is not sufficient, use the good old phrase.

T. G., Knoxville, says: Please give a diagram of a correct method of laying a cap and lower case, in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Answer.—The following diagram may be accepted as a correct method, although the position of some of the characters vary with taste or the usage in an office:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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F. H. N., Lynn, Massachusetts, asks: 1. Can you, or any of your correspondents give me a scheme for filing away electrotypes in a job office? Considerable difficulty is often experienced in hunting for an electro, not knowing where to look. 2. Can an electrotype or transfer of a steel plate be taken? For instance, on a sheet of stamps there may be one hundred stamps, all alike, but suppose there must be some way of transferring or electrotyping after a stamp is engraved. The same thing occurs in the case of bank notes, which are printed four on a sheet, with the name of the bank, changed for the many national banks of the country.

Answer.—1. Easy as rolling off a log. We can put our hands in less than half a minute on any of the hundreds of electrotypes which have appeared from time to time in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. All that is required is a cabinet, or series of cabinets, adapted therefor, in which the electrotypes, duly classified, should be placed, and the drawers containing them properly labeled. If necessary, it is easy to write the name of the owner or any special memorandum on the bottom of the electrotype. If a cabinet is deemed too expensive, a shelf or sliding drawer may be substituted. 2. The method of duplicating is as follows: After the original die has been perfected, it is hardened—carbonized. An impression of the same is then taken on a steel roll, by means of an immense pressure, equal to several tons, on what is called a transfer press. This roll, which is neither more nor less than a matrix, is preserved for duplicating similar work, for any further order. Should it show signs of wearing, it is decarbonized and re-entered. On the other hand, if the die is injured, a new one can be made from the roll. The same process is followed in the duplication of fractional currency or bank note plates, one vignette being sufficient.

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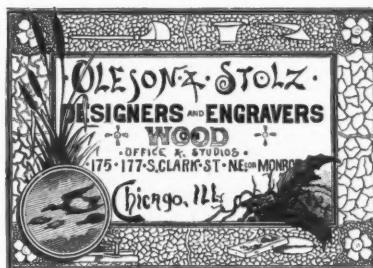
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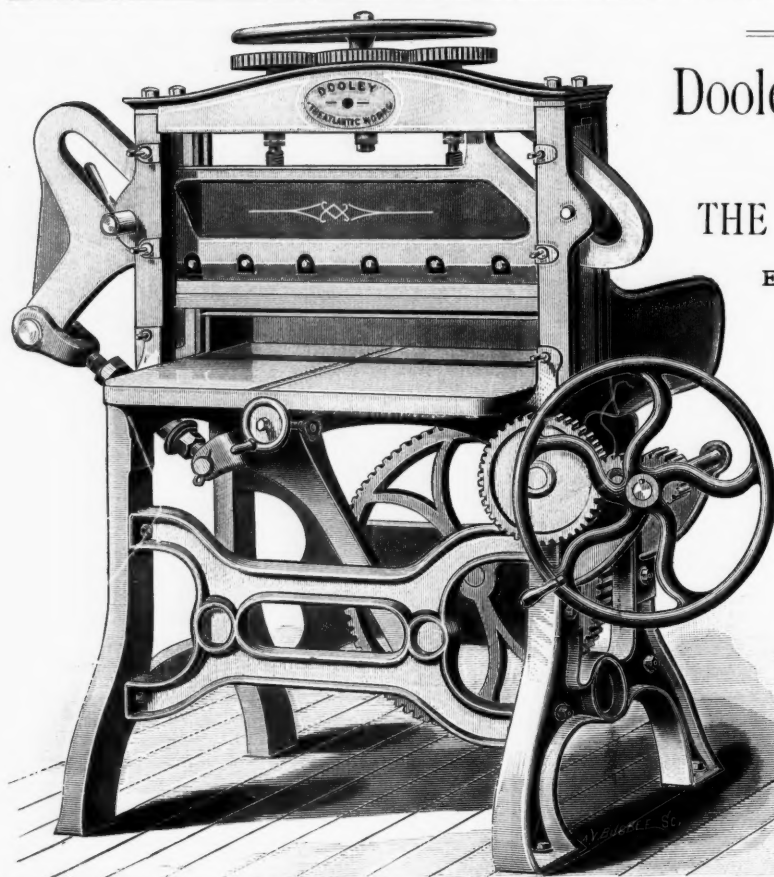
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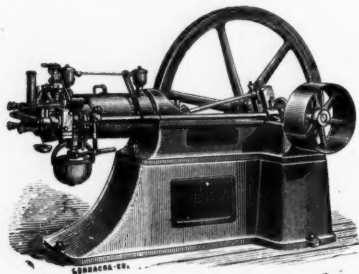
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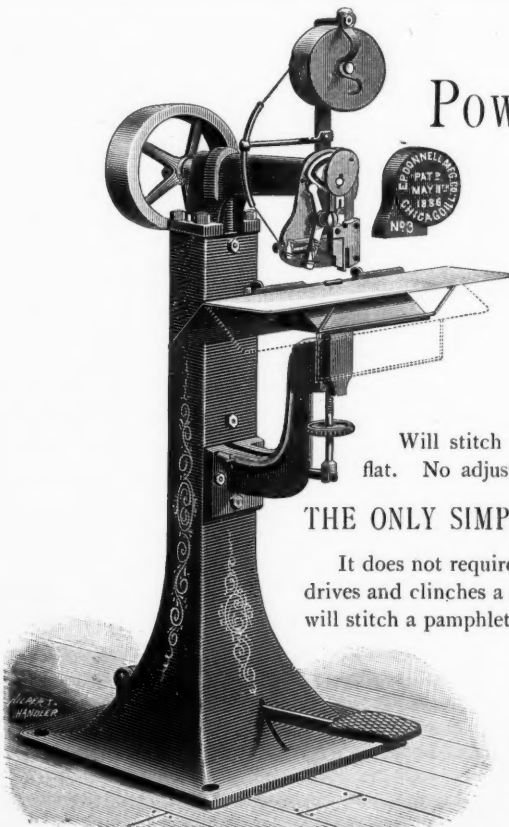
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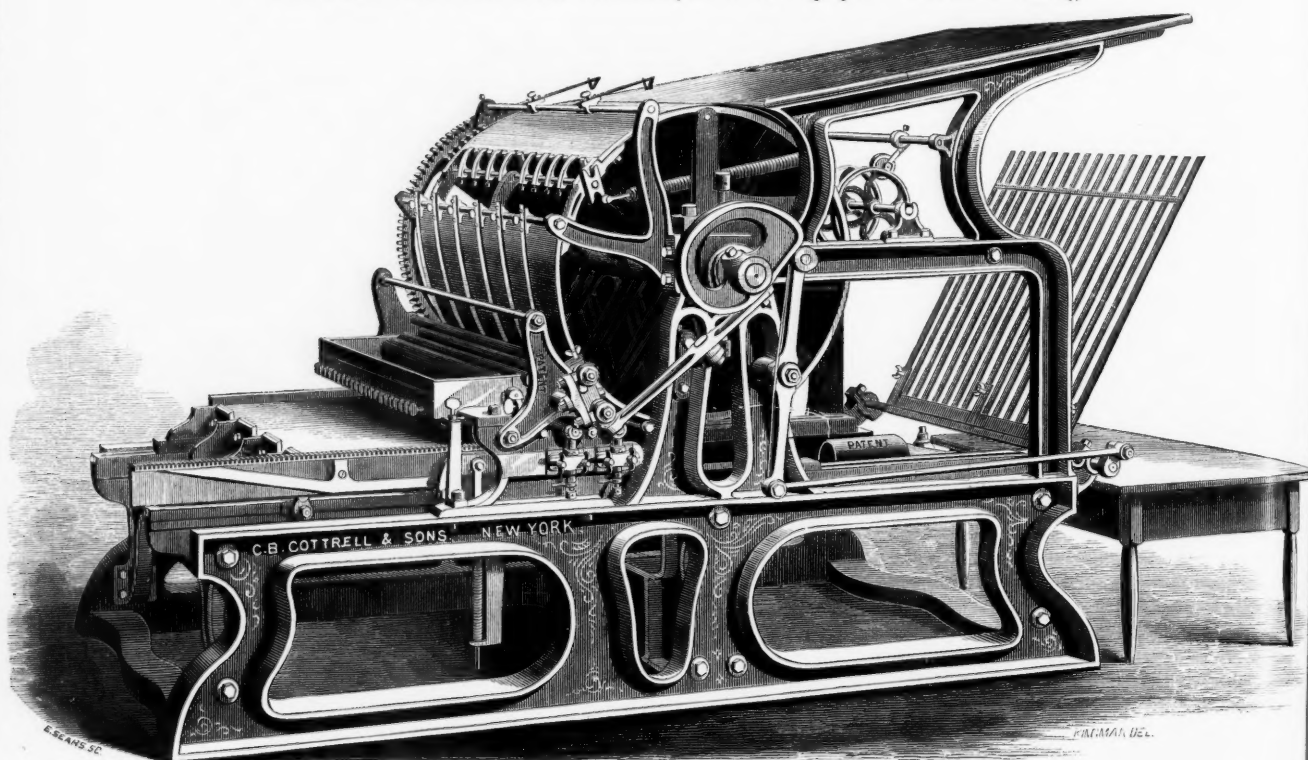
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AIR-SPRING
 —————
COUNTRY PRESS

This Press will Print a Six-Column Quarto Newspaper without crowding.



THIS MACHINE is applicable to all classes of Book, Job and Newspaper Work. The distribution is ample—two three-inch rollers covering a full form. The well-fountain is easily cleaned, and is of such construction as to yield the ink to the last scruple. The shoes, tracks and rollers are of steel, and immediately under the impression, between the tracks, are two wheels in adjustable boxes which operate in connection with two additional tracks immediately over them, making four points of support immediately under the impression, and rendering any “spring” of the bed impossible. The gearing is accurately cut, and the register rack and segment on bed and cylinder leave nothing to be desired for the security of register. The whole machine is substantially built; is simple in construction; runs easily by handpower; can be set up and run by any printer; and by the aid of our PATENT AIR-SPRING, will run ONE-THIRD FASTER than any other country press in the market. Further information and prices will be given upon application.

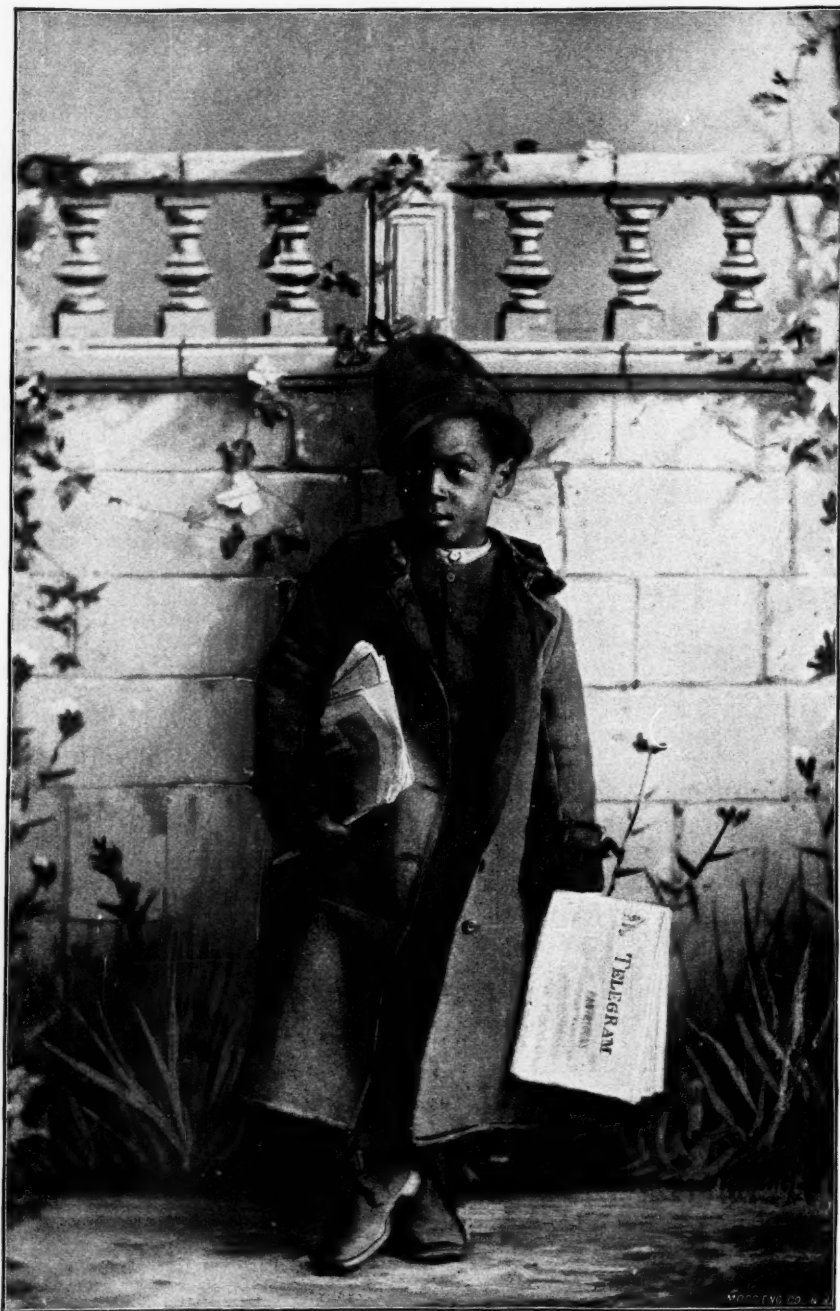
<p>C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 8 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.</p>	<p>C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 292 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.</p>
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P. O. BOX, 2325

NEW YORK.



Universal	13	x 19	Gem Lever Cutter.....	30	in.
"	8	x 15	Printers' Lever Cutter.....	30	in.
"	7	x 11	Peerless End Lever Cutter.....	30	in.
Gordon (Franklin style).....	13	x 19	Cranston Under-cut Lever Cutter.....	25	in.
" { Brass Arms,.....	12	x 19	Sanborn Star Cutter.....	34	in.
" { Franklin style }.....	12	x 19	Champion Cutter.....	32	in.
(Franklin style).....	10	x 15	"	30	in.
(Latest Franklin style).....	8	x 12			
" (Franklin style).....	7	x 11	Hoe Drum Cylinder Press.....	36	x 44
Monitor.....	8	x 16½	Campbell Country Press.....	31	x 46
			Cottrell & Babcock Press.....	10	x 24



"THE COLORED NEWSBOY."

Mosstype—From the MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 535 Pearl street, New York.

PERSONAL.

MR. FRANK E. KITTRIDGE, editor of the Quincy (Michigan) *Herald*, paid his respects to THE INLAND PRINTER a few days ago.

WE had a pleasant call, on the 12th instant, from Mr. William W. Ferguson representing the Ferguson Printing Company, 185 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

MR. GEORGE H. MORRILL, of Boston, with wife and two daughters, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on their way home from San Francisco, where they have been for the past ten months.

MR. R. W. BILLET, the well-known job printer, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, recently paid a visit to our sanctum while in this city on business interests. He is perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

MR. CHAS. B. ROSS, of Farmer, Little & Co., has just returned from a two weeks' vacation, and says he feels strong enough to buckle down to his vocation for fifty weeks to come—and he will do it, too.

WE received a pleasant call from Mr. J. B. McDowell, of the *Call* job department, Winnipeg, a few days ago. He had nothing but good words for THE INLAND PRINTER, and reports the outlook for business quite encouraging.

MR. H. B. BROOKS, one of the western representatives of Carter, Rice & Co., Boston, has just returned from his summer vacation, feeling invigorated in mind and body, and expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

J. J. NICHOLSON, of Cleveland, who is about to establish a printing office at 26 Euclid avenue, under the firm name of Nicholson & White, while on a visit to our city called to pay his respects, and renew his subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Printing Company has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital stock of \$50,000, by Newton F. Gordon, E. M. Ashcroft and Josiah Crotty.

FITCH, HUNT & Co., paper dealers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued at the old location, under the style of the M. J. Fitch Paper Company.

ALFONSO C. MORGAN, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, died suddenly August 10, of epilepsy, aged 40 years. He was buried August 12 in the union lot at Rosehill.

J. W. OSTRANDER, 77-79 Jackson street, has just received a handsome order from South America, for his type-casting machinery, and this is but the entering wedge to other orders which are to follow.

A LICENSE of incorporation has been granted to the Coöperative Literary Bureau at Chicago—capital stock, \$10,000—to conduct a general publishing and subscription book business; incorporators, B. F. Lewis, Sam T. Lewis, and T. A. Cooper.

MR. C. F. ADAMS, a gentleman of experience, well and favorably known to the paper trade, will, in conjunction with Mr. H. B. Brooks, their popular Chicago agent, in future represent the interests of Carter, Rice & Co. in this city and the West. Their office is room A, 153 Monroe street.

THE Chicago Board of Education has awarded the contracts for furnishing stationery supplies for the coming year. By the terms of contract 50,000 packages and 1,000 reams of paper, and 2,000 gross of steel pens will be furnished for \$6,670. Bradner, Smith & Co., will furnish the foolscap, and J. W. Middleton & Co. the rest. The ink contract, at 20 cents per gallon for black, and 25 cents for violet, was awarded to L. H. Thomas & Co.

It is stated, on good authority, that the handsome horse ridden by President Streat, of Chicago Typographical Union, in the great parade of September 5, died shortly after being dismissed at the Grove. Harry had indulgently permitted the noble animal to prance along behind the band, at right angles to the line of march, champing the bit and tossing the glossy mane in excess of delight at his glorious surroundings, and it is supposed that the sudden shock felt when he found himself mounted by a dirty-nosed boy and being urged back to his commonplace stable was too much for his sensitive nature, and he dropped dead from sheer

disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Streat, like all the streets of Chicago, has frequently been torn up in his checkered career, but who can imagine the agony he will have to endure when the bill for that horse is presented to the Typographical Union?

ABOUT a week after the decease of Otis P. Martin, an account of whose death was recorded in the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER, his elder brother Lemuel, widely known to the trade, stepped up to pay for his meal in a Detroit restaurant, and remarked to the cashier that he felt a very peculiar sensation through his body. After taking a few steps toward the door, he dropped to the floor and expired, Heart disease was the cause of his death. His age was 62.

THERE has recently been built in this city a typesetting machine, which, when perfected, promises to be a great success. It is the invention of Mr. B. M. Des Jardins, who for the past two years has been patiently experimenting at the establishment of A. M. Willard, 63 Canal street. In its construction it bears a strong resemblance to the Thorne machine, but in its operation is a great improvement thereon. It is claimed that it will set 12,000 ems per hour. An effort is being made to organize a stock company to place it on the market.

By reference to advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the well-known printing firm of Shepard & Johnston has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Johnston retiring; and has been succeeded by that of Henry O. Shepard & Co., who will continue the business at the same location. We wish the new firm abundant success, and feel satisfied that the high character of the work turned out, and attention to detail and wants of customers, which gave the establishment of Shepard & Johnston almost a national reputation, will be equally observed under the new management.

MR. T. P. HOLLCRAFT, of Topeka, Kansas, favored us with a call on the 8th instant. Mr. Holcraft is connected with the well-known printing house of George W. Crane & Co. He showed us the front profile of the new building soon to be occupied by George W. Crane & Co. The building is fifty feet front and four stories high, and presents a metropolitan appearance. While in Chicago, recently, Mr. Crane secured the services of Mr. Wm. Casey, of Rand, McNally & Co., to take charge of his pressroom, and a valuable acquisition he will prove. Several good job printers can find permanent employment with the house.

MR. GEO. KIRKPATRICK, an old-time Chicago printer, died at Huntsville, Minnesota, on Saturday morning, August 27, aged 56 years. Mr. Kirkpatrick was for a number of years employed in the establishments of Culver, Page & Hoyne and Rand, McNally & Co. of this city. About a year ago he abandoned the art preservative for agricultural pursuits, and took up his permanent abode on a homestead in the town of Huntsville, and on the 6th of July made final proof of his claim. He was a native of Cambridge, England, was a gentleman in every sense of the term, and enjoyed fully the esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact.

THE following circular has recently been forwarded to the employing printers of this city:

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its meeting held August 28, decided to reduce the hours of labor from ten hours daily to nine hours, and on Saturday from nine hours to eight hours; fifty-three hours to constitute a week's work; to go into effect November 1, 1887, in accordance with the action of the International Typographical Convention, held in Buffalo in June last.

The nine-hour movement will go into effect November 1, generally, throughout the United States and Canada.

The union also decided that the weekly scale of wages shall stand as at present.

In accordance with our instructions from the International Typographical Union, you are given sixty days' time in which to adjust your business in conformity with the new order of things.

The undersigned executive officers of the union are prepared to meet in conference with the employers interested, if it is desired.

Respectfully yours,

H. S. STREAT, President.
S. K. PARKER, Vice-Pres.
GEO. J. KNOTT, Rec. Sec.
SAMUEL RASTALL, Sec. Treas.

NOTE.—By order of the union, general election day has been stricken from the list of double-price days.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY have again returned to their old quarters at 303-305 Dearborn street and 46-48 Third avenue.

Their recovery from the destructive fire that assailed them last April has been something phenomenal, when we consider the extensive increase they have made in the capacity and facilities of their Challenge press works and printers' warehouse. The old structure has been rebuilt, with two additional stories, giving them an establishment containing seven stories and basement. A glance through the various departments reveals the fact that this enterprising firm has even now none too much room for its manufactory and the transaction of its business. Two months must elapse before the Shniedewend & Lee Company will have every portion of their concern in perfect working order, but all orders are filled the same as usual. Indeed, the fire itself made no stoppage in this respect, so prompt were they to act after its occurrence. Shniedewend & Lee Company's Challenge press works are the largest manufactory of platen presses in the world, and Chicago has reason to be proud of the fact.

W. G. FERGUSON, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, is not only a clean compositor, but a most skillful horseman. Though only twenty-four years of age, he has spent almost as much time under the circus canvas as he has in the printing office. He has just returned from London, England, where he daily performed in the Buffalo Bill show. Ferguson confirms the newspaper reports as to the great success of Mr. Cody, and his Wild West performance. The shopkeepers of London cater to the craze, and "Buffalo Bill" tobacco and cigars; white felt slouch hats, labeled "Latest Buffalo Bill Style;" clothing, neckties, collars, etc., are marked with the magic letters; in fact, "Buffalo Bill" is billed in all the store windows. The adulation bestowed by the nobility and gentry have had a pronounced effect upon this American citizen. He paid seventy guineas for seats in which to view this jubilee demonstration. He has become fickle in disposition like a spoiled child. One day he is good natured, and has a pleasant word for all his hirelings, red and white, men and quadrupeds; the next day he is haughty and morose, and feels like kicking every cowboy and Indian who crosses his august path. His faithful horses on these days are inhumanly treated. Mr. Cody is evidently afflicted with that most disgusting disease, the "big head." One day H. R. H. the Prince of Wales occupied the stage coach when it was assaulted, in the show. Ferguson also states that the American cowboys do not take kindly to the English people, and are longing for a return to their western homes. The company, Indians included, are tired of Buffalo Bill, and Ferguson will set type contentedly for a long time to come, happy to be released from a most unpleasant engagement with that somewhat noted American—William Cody.

LABOR'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY, Monday, September 5, was celebrated in Chicago with a larger street parade than on previous occasions. The socialist organization was absent by request. The newspapers of the city estimated the number of trades union men in line at from twenty to twenty-five thousand. Nearly nine hundred regalias were required by the marching members of the Chicago Typographical Union, which organization headed the second division of the mammoth procession. A band of twenty-one pieces, under the leadership of Major Nevins, preceded the printers, and were themselves preceded by President Streat, and Mr. Chas. Harding, his assistant, both mounted on fiery chargers. Following the band came other officers of the union in a four-horse carriage, bearing aloft the magnificent banner of the union, which became a special object of admiration to the immense throng which walled in the line of march. Then came the beautiful prize flag awarded the Typographical Union by the Trades Assembly last year, in consideration of its being the best appearing body of men in the line. W. J. Creevy proudly carried the flag, and was followed by the *Inter Ocean* chapel; then the chapels of J. M. W. Jones, the *Herald*, the *Morning* and *Evening News*, the Jameson & Morse Company, Clark & Longley, the Newspaper Union, the *Mail*, Poole Bros., and Knight & Leonard, each chapel bearing its elegant and uniform chapel banner, in blue and gold. These chapels, four men abreast, extended a distance of three squares, when another band, of twenty-one pieces, was necessary, that all the printers might have music to march by. The *Tribune* chapel, with huge Nelson Bowerman in charge of the stars and stripes, headed this second division of typos, and in order the chapels of Rand, McNally & Co., the *Evening Journal*, A. N. Kellogg's, THE INLAND

PRINTER, Shepard & Johnston, Barnard & Gunthorp, Jas. T. Hair Co., R. R. Donnelly & Sons, Donohue & Henneberry, the American Press Association, and many members of miscellaneous chapels, all displaying their pretty gold and blue chapel banners. Altogether, without special preparation or great expense, the printers presented a very creditable appearance. We are glad to notice that more interest appears to be taken by the printers in the appearance of their organization each succeeding year. Those venerable followers of the "Art Preservative," J. A. Van Duzer and A. Allison, marched the granite paving blocks like school boys, in defiance of the scriptural warning that after three score years and ten their days should be full of trouble and their steps tottering. They deserve a vote of thanks from No. 16. Creditable as was the appearance of this organization in the labor parade of 1887, THE INLAND PRINTER ventures the prediction that it will eclipse all former displays in 1888.

ACCORDING to announcement in our last the creditors of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, of Chicago, held a meeting August 26, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. William Whiting, of the Whiting Paper Company, presided. The attendance was not as large as anticipated, owing to a feeling on the part of a number of creditors that it would be simply a preliminary meeting. The committee sent to Chicago to examine the company's books, reported through Mr. Charles Wheelright: available assets, \$158,760; unsecured liabilities, \$401,279; doubtful and bad debts in hands of assignee, \$171,405. The attorney for the company presented the following financial view of the situation: Liabilities, \$420,708.73; available assets, \$142,454.61. Referring to this exhibit, he said:

Of this 10 per cent to be recovered out of the bad debts, most of it belonged to the persons who hold these claims, banks who hold the notes of the various parties. It belongs to the banks and not to the estate. It has no place in figuring what we have to pay on. We have \$142,000 of available assets to pay an indebtedness of \$420,000. That varies somewhat from the committee's report, but I think we have that. We are asked for a cash offer. A cash offer means we must have the money to pay the cash offer with. We think there is about 33 1/3 per cent assets, as against liabilities. I do not suppose it would be possible for us to raise the money to pay a cash offer of more than 20 cents on the dollar. I don't think anybody would be foolish enough to loan to any greater extent than that. That would be our offer. We prefer not to make a cash offer, but a time offer, as, for instance, 25 cents in three, six and nine months.

After the situation had been thoroughly canvassed an offer of settlement on the basis of 22 1/2 cents on the dollar was accepted. Nearly \$350,000 of the company's liabilities were represented at the meeting, and it is stated that a majority of the creditors agreed to the terms offered.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Bozeman, Montana. Business card in red and black.

B. F. DE VOE & Co., Milwaukee. Business card in colors. Unique and striking.

LEWIS J. ROBERTS, Albany, New York. A few samples of neat, unpretentious everyday work.

J. B. MANNING, Kokomo, Indiana. Business circular and card in red and black. Good average work.

JAS. HOUGH, JR., Guelph, Ontario. A beautiful silk badge, in blue and brown. Very nicely printed.

N. P. TUCKER, Elgin, Illinois. Several samples of plain and color work, which are certainly above the average.

BLIZZARD PRINT, R. E. Johns, Oil City, Pennsylvania. A goodly number of creditable specimens of everyday work. Neat and clean.

CHAS. F. LIBBIE, JR., Boston. Business card in colors. The design is original and attractive, though the presswork might have been materially improved.

MORRILL BROS., Fulton, New York. A large package of ordinary commercial work, the design, composition and presswork of which cannot be too highly commended. It is work to which the term "good" may be deservedly applied, and this is a compliment of which any firm may feel proud.

SLOCUM & Co., 409 Arch street, Philadelphia. A large and varied assortment of general commercial printing, a large portion in colors.

Much of it is first-class, and all of it is good enough to copy after. The presswork is No. 1. The circular and billheads of the firm are specially to be commended.

J. R. BRODIE & Co., San Francisco. A number of samples of first-class printing, the work of Fred. L. Morrill, without doubt a No. 1 workman. Among them, and worthy of especial mention, is a four-page circular containing a description of Brodie's Automatic Fountain, in colors, which is a very attractive and neatly executed job.

JOSEPH EICHBAUM & Co., Pittsburg. A sumptuous firm advertising book of specimens—of fourteen pages—containing a number of samples by the owl-type process. They are printed on heavy enameled paper, and must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The designs are beautiful, the coloring is exquisite, and the execution is as near perfection as can well be attained.

THOS. MCGILL & Co., Washington, District Columbia. A beautifully gotten up and printed pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing specimens of colored printing inks. The pages are printed respectively in maroon and olive, light violet-black, blue-black, olive ochre, amber, ochre and dragon green, blue-black and red-letter vermilion, olive and garnet, sepia and black, claret and amber, sienna, black and turquoise blue, green-black and garnet, dark violet, black and maroon. Upon the whole it is an exceedingly creditable job, the composition is attractive, and the presswork all that could reasonably be expected.

SPECIMENS have also been received from W. H. Travers, Gardner, Massachusetts; *Reporter* job office, Maquoketa, Iowa,—a daisy (!)—and Thos. P. Nichols, Lynn, Massachusetts.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee, proposes to pay its creditors 50 cents on the dollar.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company will erect a \$300,000 paper mill at Corinth, New York.

A PAPER MILL will soon be erected at Fort Worth, Texas. It is understood the W. A. Huffman Implement Company has the control of the building and outfit.

THE Kalamazoo Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is making great improvements in its mill, with a view of increasing its product as well as turning out an improved quality of paper.

AFTER October 1, the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, will give their tour workers Sunday nights. Glad to know that such is the case, and would like to be able to give the names of other paper companies which propose to do likewise.

W. ST. CLAIR ROSS & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have failed for \$100,000 (estimated). The firm has been doing a large business as paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers in envelopes, cards, etc. The failure was precipitated by eastern failures.

THE largest run on newspapers ever made by the Glen Manufacturing Company of Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, is said to have been 36,370 pounds during one working day. The mill is equipped with two 88-inch machines, with a speed capacity of 215 feet per minute.

THE New York *World* has succeeded in securing contracts for ten thousand tons of paper at the rate of 4 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents a pound. The successful (?) bidders were the Lock Haven Paper Company, the Susquehanna Power and Paper Company, Glens Falls Paper Company, Bulkley, Dunton & Co., and W. H. Parsons & Co.

THE assignee of Orlando B. Hastings, carrying on business under the style of Hastings & Todd, has prepared schedules which show direct liabilities to be \$122,094.85, contingent liabilities to be \$110,275.86 making a total of \$232,370.71, with actual assets of \$34,118.20, although the nominal assets amount to \$113,448.37.

THE following are the taxes paid by the several paper companies at Holyoke for the current year: Parsons, \$9,168; Whiting, \$8,855; Albion, \$4,258; Holyoke, \$4,940; Chemical, \$3,631; Crocker, \$1,232; Dickinson & Clark, \$768; Beebe & Holbrook, \$2,621; Franklin, \$1,291; Hampden, \$799; Massasoit, \$2,445; George R. Dickinson, \$2,907; Excelsior, \$924; Nonotuck, \$3,012; Syms & Dudley, \$3,470;

Valley, \$3,195; Winona, \$2,946; National Blank Book, \$966; Riverside, \$2,415; Union, \$2,215; Wauregan, \$2,401; Whitmore, \$340; Worthington, \$238; Newton, \$1,612.

IT is said that Appleton, Wisconsin, declines the proffered free postal delivery system. A paper maker explains why by saying that "the postoffice is the general rendezvous. The old men go there to talk politics, and the young men go there to meet their girls, and there is no widespread desire to have letters carried to the houses."

THE construction of the Bardeen Paper Company's new mill at Onsego, Michigan, is progressing, and the mill is expected to be ready by November. It is claimed that this will be the most perfectly equipped paper mill in the West. The buildings are 717 feet long. The product of the mill will amount to from twelve to fourteen tons daily, and will include lithograph, plate, book, matrix, blotting, colored, folder, print and tobacco papers, a specialty being made of extra-wide supercalendered paper.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE PRINTERS' INTERNATIONAL SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the well-known London publishers, Messrs. Field & Tuer, per favor of Mr. A. De Follett, of Brooklyn, for a copy of the eighth volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange. It comprises 375 specimens, 69 of which are from Germany, 15 from Switzerland, 13 from Austria, 13 from the United States, 2 each from Russia, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, South America and Australia, and 1 each from France, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, South Africa and China. The remaining 247 are contributed by British printers, England being represented by 207, Scotland by 32, and Ireland and Wales by 4 each. After a careful examination of their merits, candor compels the admission, that the incomparable superiority of the German specimens—over all others—especially in effect, and the combination and harmony of colors, admits of no controversy. In contrast to these most of the English specimens appear insipid, especially in the selection and arrangement of colors, the to us inexplicable prevailing habit of using tinted paper, with ink two or three shades more positive, entirely destroying their effectiveness. It is true, there are several exceptions to this rule, and where good taste and judgment have been used, the advantage of discarding the complained of custom must be apparent to all, and these we propose to refer to in a future issue. The American specimens are far from being perfect, and we had a right to expect better typographic productions from this side of the pond.

THE DISCOLORATION OF PAPER.

Professor Wiesner, of Vienna, says the *Printing Times and Lithographer*, of London, England, has recently been making a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering the reason for the rapid discoloration of paper. The result of his investigations is that only paper made from wood pulp is liable to this rapid change, good rag paper keeping its color for a very long time. Professor Wiesner adds that wood pulp paper, when exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun, showed the beginning of discoloration within an hour, but while it remained in the dark no change was noticed, notwithstanding increase of temperature. Further experiments proved that the discoloration is a process of oxidization dependent upon the light; and that, while dampness is favorable to discoloration, it is not a necessary element. Gaslight, owing to the limited refraction of its rays, is almost entirely harmless, while, on the other hand, electric, and in fact, every light having strong refraction, is favorable to discoloration.

WORDS OF KINDNESS.

THE last issue of the *Printers' Review* contains the following kindly notice and reference to THE INLAND PRINTER:

In October THE INLAND PRINTER will commence its fifth year. From the outset it took a position at the head of all journals devoted to typography, and it has maintained that position ever since. It is the printers' magazine, not devoted to specialties, but covering the whole field of information and interest attaching to the art of printing. It is typographically a model, and deserves the support of all good printers. Sample copies will be mailed for twenty cents. The subscription price for one year, twelve numbers, is \$2.00. Back numbers, and bound volumes, may be had from Golding & Co., sole agents for New England.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE printers of Danville, Illinois, have organized a union and applied for a charter.

A FEW German compositors can secure steady employment in Omaha at 35 cents per thousand.

A NEW daily paper is soon to be published by the laboring-men of Cincinnati with a capital of \$100,000.

THE New York *Star* has moved into its new quarters, and claims to have the finest composing room in America.

THE printers of Detroit will hereafter pay dues monthly instead of quarterly, an idea which meets with favor from all.

JESSE MISSE, a printer formerly employed on the *Bloomington Bulletin*, has purchased the *Mackinac Enterprise*.

THE business of New York Union will hereafter be conducted on the open meeting plan instead of by a board of directors.

THE Bloomington (Illinois) *Pentagraph* is erecting a fine three-story building. Will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

LOS ANGELES UNION abolished the use of plates in that city, and by that means have increased the number of cases there by over twenty.

SAN FRANCISCO printers have organized the San Francisco Benevolent Society, which guarantees to members \$10 per week, with benefits.

THE Helena (Montana) Union is in a prosperous condition, and is considering the propriety of raising the weekly scale from \$21 to \$24 per week.

THE September issue of the *Neat Printer*, published by Johnson Bros., San Antonio, Texas, is an honor to the men who issue it, and the state from whence it is issued.

JAMES WHITWORTH, a member of Keokuk Union, fell from the third story of the *Democrat* office in that city, August 12, and died shortly after. He was buried Sunday, the 14th. His funeral was attended by No. 68 in a body, and also by the cigarmakers. Deceased was a member of the insurance branch.

THE United Labor Party of New York, at its recent state convention, passed the following resolution, favoring a bill for the establishment of a state printing office:

Resolved, That we demand at the hands of the next legislature the passage and the signature of the governor to the bill creating a state printing department, originally introduced in the lower house, sessions of 1886 and 1887, and approved by all the typographical unions of the state.

THE *Neat Printer* says California has been trying the plan of the state printing text books for the public schools, and it does not seem to work very well. The books are considered not well printed, and it is charged that the state superintendent has tried to work into the hands of the private text book publishers. The people of the state are considerably exercised over the matter, and have arranged for an indignation meeting.

A PRINTER'S EPITAPH.

Here lies a form—place no imposing stone
To mark the head, where weary it is lain;
'Tis matter dead—its mission being done,
To be distributed to dust again.
The body's but the type at best of man,
Whose impress is the spirit; deathless page:
Worn out, the type is thrown to *pi* again,
The impression lives through an eternal age.

AT a meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, August 28, the following was adopted:

1. That on and after November 1, 1887, nine hours shall constitute a day's work, except on Saturday, when it shall be eight hours; fifty-three hours constituting a week's work.

2. That the scale of prices per week remain the same as at present.

3. That the secretaries of both unions be instructed to issue a joint circular, setting forth the action of Nos. 6 and 8 (as well as the International Typographical Union), the same to be forwarded to all employers of union compositors and pressmen, or of either, within the jurisdiction of these unions.

At a meeting of St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, held Monday, August 29, 1887, the action of No. 8 was unanimously adopted.

THE Commissioner of Patents, on the application of James W. Page, for a patent to an improvement to his device for setting, justifying, and distributing type, recently decided that the terms used in describing the

invention are too vague and indefinite; that in view of the increasing growth and importance of inventions and patents and the greater tendency to litigation in the courts, such terms as "means," "mechanism," or "substantially as described" are "mischievous" in their effects, as they may be construed to so broaden and expand the invention that everything in the art is covered.

FOREIGN.

THE honor of knighthood has been conferred upon Sir Henry Stephenson, of the eminent Sheffield, England, firm of type foundries.

THE office of the Montreal *Herald* was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of August. Many of the compositors had a very narrow escape. The loss is variously estimated from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

O SATA SAN, a young Japanese lady writer, has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio. This is the first woman in the kingdom of the Mikado who has been admitted within the circle of Japanese journalism.

THE invention of still another typesetting machine is announced from Spain. By means of certain contrivances, giving results which have not hitherto been attained, Messrs. Pereira y Albiza claim to have "solved the important problem of typesetting by machinery."

AN English newspaper has been started in Upper Burmah, entitled *The Mandalay Herald*. This is the first journal in any language ever published in what were once the dominions of Theebaw. There are in Lower Burmah two English newspapers, both published in Rangoon.

SEVERAL of the French railway companies and other public bodies have resolved on having their printing done on green instead of white paper. The reason for the alteration is that they believe the combination of white paper with black characters endangers the eyesight of their workpeople.

A LEGACY of 60,000 marks (£3,000) has been left to the town of Weimar, two-thirds of the interest of which is to be employed in assisting needy compositors, pressmen, and other persons employed in printing offices, and one third is to be devoted to a fund for the assistance of printers' widows and orphans. If there should be none of the latter, the sum will be spent in the assistance of single women and girls.

THE fourteenth annual report of the Lithographers' Pension Society, England, shows that \$1,840 have been paid to incapacitated members since 1878. The balance in favor of the society increased from \$1,500 in 1880 to \$2,675 in 1886. The committee has called attention to the advisability of decreasing the amount of future pensions, of holding more frequent elections and of increasing the list of pensioners.

THE August issue of the *Art Age* contains the following truthful paragraph: "Many corporations and business firms attribute their first success to the favorable impression created by the dignified, painstaking appearance of their letter paper, envelopes, checks, catalogues, etc. Firms that are to rank high in the business world cannot afford to prejudice the public in the beginning by issuing carelessly printed announcements."

AN improvement in the manufacture of paper pulp from moss peat consists in separating the parts so that the moss leaves are disconnected from the stems without damaging the substance. This separation is effected by soaking and stirring the peat in water, and by employing a sieve wide enough to allow the moss leaves to pass, but too fine for other particles. The moss does not require to be subjected to the action of a rag beating machine, but can at once be used as paper pulp, and be bleached. The further treatment is precisely similar to that of any other ready paper pulp.

THE composing machine question has been taken up in earnest by the compositors of Liverpool. Several composing machines were introduced into the town in 1883, and the number having been recently increased it was thought that some definite arrangement ought to be come to as a remuneration of those employed in working them. With a view of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the question it was brought before a meeting of the association, and after considerable discussion a code of rules was adopted, submitted to, and afterward approved by the masters, the principal feature being the reduction of one-half penny per thousand, on the understanding that it should be

subject to revision if, after twelve months' trial, it was found not to be sufficiently remunerative to the compositor. Another amendment provided that no compositor should be put upon piece (on composing machines) until he was able to earn, in the ordinary hours, not less than the 'stab rate of pay.

THE following is the card of invitation issued by the secretary of the Victorian (Melbourne) Master Printers' Association, under date of June 2, 1887:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that a social meeting of the association will take place at Clement's café, Swanston street, on Thursday next, 9th inst., and that a tea-dinner will be prepared for members at six P.M. sharp.

The usual table games, etc., will be provided, and musical selections (vocal and instrumental) rendered during the evening.

The pleasure of your company on this occasion is requested.

IN Russian printing houses no fixed salary is paid to printers. In many shops the work is given out in pieces and the compositor puts in his account for what he thinks his work is worth. At the end of a month, the account is examined and a quarter, or even sometimes a half, is deducted by the overseer or the boss. Monthly payments are the rule, fortnightly ones the exception. Hard workers earn from \$9 to \$17 per month, according to their industry. Night or Sunday work is generally paid for at the rate of 12 cents an hour. For piecework, there are no fixed working hours; the average is about fifteen.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the rules of the Melbourne Typographical Society, with scale of charges, and Australasian Typographical Union Constitution. Its object, as stated, is to secure the federation of the Australasian Typographical Societies, so that by coöperation they may exercise a powerful influence in the good government of the societies, the maintenance of a fair standard of wages and of honorable working conditions, the establishment of societies in places where they do not at present exist, and the exercise of a general supervision affecting the interests of the printing profession in the colonies.

THE Chinese possess a journal started nearly a thousand years ago. Its name is the *K'ing-Pan*. It was founded, says a learned bibliophist, in the year 911 of the Christian era. At first it was published at irregular periods, but in 1361 it became a weekly. In 1804 it underwent another transformation, and appeared daily. It costs a halfpenny, and issues three editions. The morning edition, printed on yellow paper, is devoted to commerce; the noon edition, printed on white paper, contains official acts and miscellaneous news; while the evening edition, printed on red paper, is taken up with political information and leading articles. It is edited by six members of the Academy of Science, and the total sale of the three editions is 14,000 copies.

THE annual general meeting of the German Printers' Union was recently held at Munich. According to the report of the secretary, 3,573 houses, with 51,793 persons subject to the law of insurance against accidents, belong to the union. Forty-eight accidents had to be provided for during the year, to the amount of 8,428 marks 52 pfennige, of which sum 6,437 marks 7 pfennige were continual life-rents. Of the forty-eight accidents, five were fatal and thirty-six resulted in absence from business for more than six months. The amount to be raised during the year, including cost of administration, was 143,318 marks 29 pfennige, or 2 marks 76 pfennige per head of the insured—rather a heavy percentage, as the whole sum has to be raised by the masters. Connected with the insurance union is the union for the maintenance of the scale, and the general meeting of the delegates of its 1,173 members was also held at the same time. The principal business was the revision of the scale, which has proved unacceptable in its present state to the majority of the employers. Some important alterations were made, but should these not be accepted by the men a thorough revision will ensue. A visit to the chief Munich printing offices and an excursion to Feldafing, on the beautiful shores of the Lake of Starnberg, where the foreign printers were entertained at dinner by their Munich brethren, terminated the general meetings.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

IN answer to a large number of inquiries received, we desire to state that the time for furnishing specimens to the American Printers' Exchange closes September 20. Parties desirous of obtaining further information should address Mr. Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE highest circulation enjoyed by a Spanish daily newspaper is that of *El Imparcial*, 75,000.

THE summer edition of the *Printers' Review*, published by Golding & Co., of Boston, has been received. It is a daisy.

THE article on Mr. David Bruce, inventor of the type casting machine, printed elsewhere, was prepared for us by Mr. H. L. Bullen, our correspondent in Boston, who is also editor of Golding & Co's *Printers' Review*.

A QUOIN of improved construction has the following features: A central piece, which is wedge shaped, travels between two side pieces, and expands them laterally, thus effecting the locking of the type in the chase. The advantage is that it possesses large bearing surfaces, which are always constant. A square pin holds the three pieces loosely together.

WE are in receipt of what is supposed to be a base ball score card, issued in North La Crosse, Wisconsin, by the La Crosse Omnibus and Freight Transfer Line. Our first impression was, that it was the production of some of the convicts at Waupun, but a second examination exonerates them, as we do not believe they are capable of turning out such a production. How long, oh, Lord! how long, etc.?

FROM a report on factory operatives of Germany, we officially learn that apprentices are not taken as much as they once were. Technical education is more strictly attended to. In some parts of the country there is an increased indisposition to take apprentices on contracts with fixed conditions which the general use of machinery encourages. In the lithographic workshops of the Middle Franconian art establishments, however, the reverse is the case.

A WRAPPING-PAPER intended as a protection against moths is made by combining two or more thicknesses of paper, by means of a paste containing camphor or naphthaline, or both, which has been evenly disseminated throughout the paste. The strong odor of the paste impregnated by the camphor or naphthaline has the ordinary repellent effect of either of these substances when used alone, and the paper serves to protect the articles from dust.

A PRINTER at Nuremberg, Herr Kempe, of the firm of Kempe & Trump, has considerably simplified stereotyping by inventing a sort of stereotyping millboard, which dispenses with preparing and preserving paste, and making the "flog." When the millboard is to be used it is put for five minutes in cold water, and then placed between a layer of blotting-paper to take off all water on the outside. It is then laid on the form and beaten or pressed, where it will dry, giving a sharp impression within five or six minutes.

A SUCCESSFUL mode of taking photographs on leather has been patented by Herr Lewisohn, of Stuttgart. A coating of copal varnish is put upon the leather and well dried; then a second coating is placed over it, composed of albumen and white lead. When this is dry, the faced leather is ready for the silver bath, which forms the sensitive surface. The composition of the albumen and white lead varnish need not be very definite, so long as the stratum of lead deposited is thin and uniform. A little practical experience soon enables the operator to estimate the proportions to a nicety.

ONE of the proprietors of an extensive lithographing establishment in New York remarked, recently, that it was quite surprising how the number of good artists was increasing. He had daily applications for employment, and the specimens of skill exhibited were generally excellent. He attributes the abundance of artists to the Cooper Institute and other similar schools of art. Failing to secure engagements in lithographic or poster wood-cut establishments, they sometimes turn to the theaters as assistants to scene painters, and cases are frequent where they have accepted situations as patent medicine beautifiers of natural scenery.

MR. J. CAFRANI, of Dublin, is applying his improved mode of stereotyping illustrations to the molding of the cuts in the *Weekly News* of that city. The process is a simple one, and occupies but ten or fifteen minutes extra in the preparation of the matrix. Wood cuts, electros and zincograph illustrations can be produced in this way by any

ordinary stereotyper, the zinco being preferred for that purpose. The great advantage of this plan is the saving of much time in making ready on the press, which is altogether dispensed with, and at the same time produces a fine impression, in which every shade is clearly brought up. It is especially adapted to high-priced rotary machines.

M. PEPHAU, a Parisian gentleman, has just invented a printing press, which bids fair to prove a veritable boon to the blind. This instrument, says a contemporary, will enable those deprived of sight not only to print the raised characters which they are able to read with their fingers, but also the ordinary characters on the same sheet of paper. The inventor, who has been ably assisted in the construction of his instrument by M. Saint Gorgon, professor in the School of Art and Commerce of Aix, claims that by the new mechanism the blind will not only be able to communicate with each other with greater facility than at present, but will enable them to form letters which can be read by everybody.

TO MAKE TABS.—Knock up paper square and smooth on end to be tabbed; or better still, if margin will allow, trim job on paper cutter before making application. If cutter can be spared it can be used for a press box. Cutter should be kept clean by laying a piece of straw board or hard paper on bed, and after trim is made, run up clamp and slip a piece of paper on job to within an inch of clamp; then run down clamp sufficiently tight to close up paper, not so tight as for trimming, and turn up sheet over clamp. This leaves cutter perfectly protected and job all exposed for application of compound. Apply *two* coats with soft brush (a ten-cent sash tool is best). Brush should be kept soft and ready for use by keeping in water.

THE bank-note paper used for the United States "greenback" was made under the Wilcox patent at the mills of that old Pennsylvania firm, whose mills, curiously enough, had also made the paper for the Continental currency of revolutionary days. It was rendered distinctive by the use of silk fibers of red and blue, the red being mixed with the pulp in the engine, so that it was scattered throughout the substance of the paper, while the blue was ingeniously showered upon the web while on the "wire" so that it appeared only in streaks. This combination was so difficult to copy, and required such expensive machinery, as to call for a skill, patience, and capital not at the disposal of counterfeiters.—*Harper's Magazine*.

THE *South American Journal* states that the Minister of Public Instruction, of Chili, has called upon the council of ministers to employ a wood engraver of the highest skill, and thoroughly competent, to introduce wood engraving into that country. All book illustrations, etc., have hitherto been done by lithographic and photo-mechanical processes. The Minister of Public Instruction will establish a school for wood engraving, so the engraver must be a man of recognized ability. He will have to work four hours a day; the remainder of the time he may employ as he pleases. He must, however, enter into a four years' contract. Traveling expenses to and from Chili will be paid, and parties interested should write directly to the Minister of Public Instruction, Chili.

ACCORDING to the *Democrat* of Madison, Wisconsin, a Mr. Conradson, of that city, has invented a typesetting and distributing machine, not much larger than a type-writer, which it is claimed can do the work of ten men. The distributing part is completed and requires no attendance at all. It runs by motive power, a little harder, perhaps, than a sewing machine, and will distribute with unerring certainty faster than a hundred men could reset. It only needs to have galleys of "dead" type fed into it, and it will put every letter into its proper box, right side up with care. The setting part—which is a part of the same machine, and not much bigger than a teacup—is but little more complicated. It is annexed to a key-board, like that of a type-writer. The whole machine is considerably less than an ordinary sewing machine and not nearly so complicated. It will satisfy anyone that it is a perfect machine, and disgust most persons that a thing so simple should not have been made long ago.

VASELINE TO PRESERVE BINDINGS.—Mr. F. Chance writes: "Book-bindings become deteriorated in many ways. I have looked about for something which might preserve or renew the suppleness of my leather

bindings, and in general keep them and other bindings in the best possible condition. At last it occurred to me, about twelve months ago, to make use of vaseline, which has the advantage of being a mineral substance, and is, therefore, very much less liable to decompose than anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom. I have used it with every kind of binding—whole bindings (calf and morocco), half bindings, with cloth or marbled paper sides, and cloth bindings. I have found it to succeed admirably, and I can at once single out by the appearance, and especially by the brightness of the gilding, the books which I have subjected to the process. It answers better, however, with leather and with cloth than with the marbled sides or edges of books, though even these I have not found to be in any way damaged by the treatment. It might be thought that an unpleasant greasiness would be produced, but this is not so, at least not for more than a few hours. The bindings seem to drink up the vaseline, as if they knew it would do them good. Neither does the smell of vaseline persist for long. At the same time it is well to be cautious, and anyone who is disposed to make trial of the plan here recommended would, in the first instance, do well to confine his attentions to elderly or valetudinary bindings."—*Notes and Queries*.

MEXICAN PRINTING OFFICE RULES.

The following are a few among many rules posted in a printing office in Guadalajara, Mexico, and which might be adopted with advantage in many offices in this country:

"The workmen designed for composing must be so quiet that nothing is heard but the noise of the type as they fall in the stick.

"It is indispensable in the composing room to have always a bellows to take out the dust from the cases at least each time they are used.

"The compositor, when composing, must take the composing stick with the left hand and have especial care to see the nick of the type before putting it in the stick, to avoid greater work when correcting.

"He must have equal care not to break the spaces at the justifying of the lines, for this can cause serious injury, not so much to the compositor in his justification, as to the proprietor of the establishment, that he should see the types rendered useless before they had completed their course.

"All the material of a printing office must be located in their places to avoid the delay of operations.

"A dirty printing office, and full of pi, benumbs the work, and presents a repugnant aspect to the sight.

"Apprentices are the worst plagues in printing establishments, for which reason it needs to have much care with them."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 9, 1887.

367,795.—Printing Machine. Cylinder. B. F. DeCosta, E. Childs and F. D. Witherell, Cambridge, Mass.

367,867.—Printing Presses. Positive bridge action for platen. J. Thomson, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 16, 1887.

368,234.—Printers' Chase. M. Protschko, Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary.

368,253.—Machine for Printing Boxes. J. H. Swift, Brooklyn, N. Y.

368,338.—Chromatic Printing Machine. B. Huber, Taunton, Mass.

368,532.—Chromatic Printing Machine. B. Huber, Taunton, Mass.

368,339.—Inking Apparatus for Printing Machines. B. Huber and W. K. Hodgman, Taunton, Mass.

368,315.—Means for Dissipating Electricity for Printing Machines. L. E. Bathrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

368,258.—Gripper Mechanism for Job Printing Machines. F. Van Wyck, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 23, 1887.

368,805.—Newspaper Folding Machine. A. T. Bascom, Sidney, Ohio.

368,757.—Fastening for Printing Plates upon Cylindrical Surfaces. J. A. Dear, Jersey City, N. J.

368,734.—Sheet Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 30, 1887.

369,081.—Platen Printing Machine. J. G. Schorn, Muscatine, Iowa.

DISCONTINUE!

After you get angry and stop your paper, just poke your finger in water, pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back, half his friends will not know that he was gone, and the other half will not care a cent, while the world at large kept no account of his movements. You will find things you cannot indorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses will still go on printing it; and when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more—you'll read it on the sly.—*Exchange.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Atlanta.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for four months; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, \$2 per day; job printers, per week, \$15. There is talk of another morning sheet, Hill's organ, anti-Cleveland. Do not feel much confidence in its being established. Plenty of subs here, but not crowded.

Austin.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Only one morning and one evening paper; both use large amount of plate matter; both union shops.

Baltimore.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Baltimore Union has decided to attempt the enforcement of the nine-hour law without any reduction in the present scale of wages.

Bay City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work has been very good here this summer. J. G. Stanton, of Savannah, Georgia, is at present with us; Messrs. Orahoad and Bergin left us two weeks ago.

Bismarck.—State of trade, fair; prospects for fair run during winter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. The work has been good here until the months of July and August. It is uncertain to state anything definite, for big state-printing job may come at any time.

Bloomington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good, from present indications; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Nine-hour law promulgated. Result later.

Burlington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Newspaper work has been good, with plenty of hands to do the same. Jobwork has been dull during the past month, but will begin to pick up soon.

Charleston.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The *Sun*, an evening daily, began to shine August 15, giving employment to ten journeymen, paying same as night composition. Subbing good.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. After January, about three months' legislative work.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Ninety-eight cards deposited during August, and the market for compositors constantly glutted. We do not need more to enforce the nine-hour movement.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 39½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. While work in the book and job offices just now is fair, the number of printers here greatly exceeds the demand, and there is considerable uncertainty as to the result of the nine-hour movement, November 1.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. There has been a perceptible improvement in job printing during last sixty days. New labor paper, organ of the machinists, to be started with capital stock of \$15,000.

Columbia.—State of trade, not encouraging for the present, about October will be brisk for about four or six weeks; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of fifty-four hours; \$2.50 per day of nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dallas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. All offices in the city are strictly union, and no trouble has occurred in the past two years, and none looked for. Daywork is good.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and up. Bookwork has fallen off some, but is unusually good for this season of the year. There are plenty of men here to do what there is to be done.

Dubuque.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good for improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening 26½ cents; bookwork (none), 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. There are two morning and one evening papers. What little bookwork is done is done by the week. Our union membership is forty.

Duluth.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. It is expected that the scale for both morning and afternoon papers will be raised next month.

Elmira.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for fall trade; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. City comfortably full of subs—all there is any demand for at present.

Fargo.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. Trouble expected on the *Democrat* any time on account of the unfair manner in which cases are given out, the foreman sending out of town for men and giving them cases over subs who have been in the office for months.

Houston.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20 per week or 40 cents per thousand ems; job printers, per week, \$20. There are about twenty union situations in the town, which support an average membership of thirty-five.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Have been fighting "Protectives" last two months. No printers wanted here, and no traveling cards will be received (by order of union).

Jackson.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There are four union offices here, employing about thirty hands; one non-union, employing three boys and a girl. Will not adopt nine-hour law.

Joliet.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The *Daily Signal* discontinued publication Saturday, after an existence of about six months. This throws two men out of steady work. May still run the weekly.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; weekwork, \$17. The town is half rat, the *Journal* (morning), *Star* (evening), and Ramsey, Millett & Hudson's job office being run by the Printers' Protective Fraternity, alias society for the reduction of wages. This keeps the *Times* and *News* overrun with subs. The union levies an assessment of one per cent on each member's earnings to provide for the next session of the International. It is expected that the exposition, which opens on the 15th instant, will boom the printing business, both news and job.

Keokuk.—State of trade, good; prospect of its slackening up; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Several large books on hand has made work good lately, but as they are about finished work is slackening up.

Knoxville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Leadville.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. Quite a number of arrivals and departures last month. The *Herald-Democrat* has secured all the printing for the Midland R. R. except tickets.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; plenty of men; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Little Rock.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. A new afternoon paper is to start here October 1, and by that time work will have revived in all the jobrooms of the city. Prospects for the fall were never better than at present.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, \$3 per day; job printers, per week, \$21. Work is good and prospects for the winter are bright, though there have been men enough to do the work, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. There were 37 cards deposited during August.

Lynchburg.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. Two morning dailies (one a rat sheet, the *News*) and one evening; two weeklies, one labor and one temperance; three first-class job offices, and three or four jim crows; two binderies. Union, strict card system.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The union has raised the scale on morning, evening and weekly papers two cents, to take effect November 1. All the proprietors asked for arbitration on the raise except the *Daily News*, which began paying the raise September 1, instead of waiting the two months allowed by the union's resolution.

Mobile.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week \$16.

Nashville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A movement is on foot to raise the scale at the next meeting of the union, September 4, but the indications are that it will fail.

Newark.—State of trade, newspapers, flourishing; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The *Evening Journal* came out September 1 with a new dress, and put on four more compositors. Subs scarce, and jobbers in demand.

New Orleans.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. R. W. Atwood, of New York, arrived here this week to take charge as foreman of A. W. Hyatt's job office. Job offices are very dull, and will remain so until October 15. There is hardly enough work for home printers.

Omaha.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Nothing of importance. City well supplied with printers. Somewhat agitated over the reduction of hours' question.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. August has been dull in the job offices, but the latter part of the month there was a bettering of trade, and prospects are good.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, \$10.50; bookwork, per week, \$10.50; job printers, per week, \$15. We don't need printers here. The *Daily Democrat* is still closed, although the printers there will tell you different.

Peoria.—State of trade, a little dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. At the last meeting the nine-hour law was adopted, but the scale cannot be changed on account of an existing agreement with the printers and publishers, and which holds for five years from March 1, 1887.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, fair, improving; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The fall season is opening in a manner calculated to inspire the belief that the fall business in our line will be excellent.

Providence.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging for a month; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33 and 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$15. On evening papers the scale is 33 cents with "ads" on the hook, otherwise 35 cents. Job offices not organized at all, and therefore no scale. No. 33 voted to continue the office of chief organizer.

Pueblo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The printing business has been quiet here the past year, but is improving perceptibly. Plenty of subs.

Quincy.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good for increase; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Very few subs in the city, though enough to supply the demand. No demand for job printers at present.

Raleigh.—State of trade, good; prospects, for the winter, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Our union meets this coming Wednesday. Don't know what will do about nine-hour system, as we number less than sixty.

Rawlins.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on weekly papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$22. We have three weekly papers in this city. Printers without cards give the town a wide berth, as it is strictly union.

Rochester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Plenty of subs in town. Business has been very slack all summer, but is looking up now. Jobrooms will soon be in full blast.

Rutland.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not brilliant; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, per week, \$11; bookwork, per week, \$9 to \$11; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$14. Strike of union printers, June 1, for 30 cents per 1,000 and \$11 per week, bookwork. Carried Pelton P. Co's office, and *Telegram*, evening paper, for \$12 per week. Town full of "rats." Strike declared off July 31.

Scranton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business has been good all summer, but is rather dull at present.

Sioux Falls.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 27½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. The proprietors of the morning paper have voluntarily raised the price of composition to 33½ cents.

South Bend.—State of trade, good; prospects, jobwork, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 to \$16.

St. Joseph.—State of trade, good; prospects better than for some time; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No. 40 initiated three candidates last Sunday. Not having a membership of sixty, it was not deemed advisable to adopt the nine-hour law at present.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, expect good fall trade; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We had an unexampled good trade in St. Louis during

the spring and summer, up to July, but since then business has been very dull. There is a prospect of improvement since September 1.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; fall trade opening; prospects, very good; composition on morning newspapers, 38 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. There is but one exclusively book or law office here, West & Co. All week work here is \$16, not less. There is but one evening paper here—*Dispatch*. The union here is daily growing. We had 280 members in August.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Toledo.—State of trade, good; prospects, very flattering; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Many good printers are getting above the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Geo. W. Crane & Co. have voluntarily reduced the working time to nine hours per day—53 hours a week. Topeka union will probably enforce the nine-hour law.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Demand for "subs" at present seems to be fully supplied, though there are few idle.

Wilmington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair for some time; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. A number of men here without employment.

Youngstown.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The union decided to abolish plates after December 1.

SPECIMENS OF RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

On page 822 of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will be found a number of beautiful specimens executed by the relief-line or wax process, from the well-known establishment of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. This process is especially adapted to the production of maps, diagrams, plats and outline work in general. By it can also be executed the most delicate lettering and script, after the lithographic style, and with the same elegance, effect and finish. Let doubters examine for themselves.

A "SUCCESS"-FUL GALLEY.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, have recently placed on the market an all-brass galley, which is without doubt the best, strongest, most accurate and serviceable galley manufactured for the price at which it is sold. It is made of a solid brass rim, grooved and riveted at the corner in a manner which enables it to stand any pressure. As a matter of course it is far superior to the brass-lined galley heretofore used, and yet it is sold at the same price. We predict for it a large sale, as its merits have only to be known to secure its universal use. Messrs. Wesel & Co., have named it the "Success."

PARTICULAR attention is called to the advertisement of the National Printers' Material Company, 279 Front street, New York. Their specialties are the new light-weight stereotypes and enameled wood type. The former weigh from 50 to 90 per cent less than the ordinary electrotypes, thus effecting a great saving in handling and postage. Their enameled wood type, for which a patent has been applied, it is claimed is superior to all other wood type, in that it does not absorb ink, and all colors can be applied without change of form.

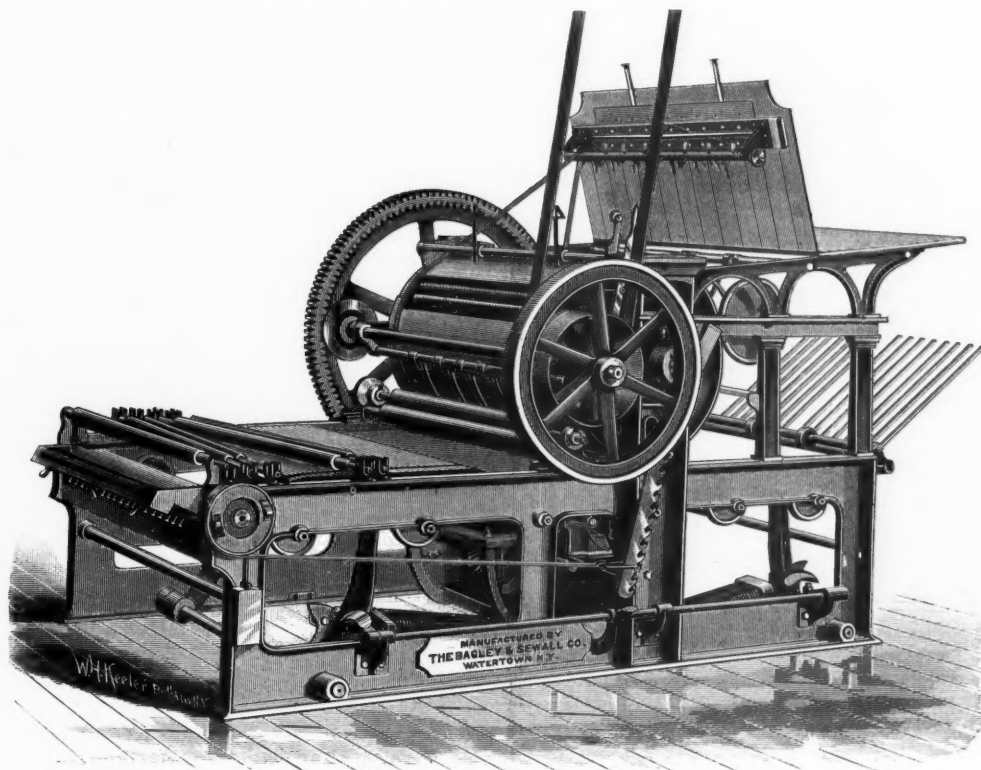
FOR SALE—A No. 3 Pearl printing press; prints 7 by 11; in perfect condition, having been used only a short time. For terms apply to Box 243, Reading, Mass.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, and on account of ill-health, a complete job printing office in Victoria, British Columbia. The plant is nearly new, consists of a 10 by 15 Gordon jobber, and an excellent selection of display and wood letter of American manufacture. Full particulars on application to THEODORE DAVIE, barrister, Victoria, British Columbia, or Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—*Record* newspaper and job printing office, New London, Ohio. Cylinder press, two jobbers, engine, cutters, etc. Everything first-class; immediate possession; profitable business; cleanest bargain on the market. Address immediately, *Record*, New London, Ohio.

SPECIMENS—A few copies of "Fassett's Book of Specimens, No. 2," for sale. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Address CHAS. W. FASSETT, St. Joseph, Missouri. 11-21

THE BAGLEY & SEWALL Co., Watertown, N.Y.



No. 5 "COMPLETE" PRESS.

THE COMPLETE PRESS.

The COMPLETE PRESS is built in the same size as the Country. The form rollers cover the entire form. It has our new combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with riders, color back fountain, tapeless delivery, extra card delivery, new gripper mechanism, springs adjustable at each end, and spring trip. We furnish with this press one set compo rollers, roller mold, cylinder packing, steam fixtures, wrenches, etc.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

BUILT IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

No. 1.—Bed, 38 x 54,	Form, 33 x 50	No. 4.—Bed, 33 x 48,	Form, 28 x 44
No. 2.—" 35 x 52,	" 30 x 48	No. 5.—" 29 x 42,	" 24 x 38
No. 3.—" 34 x 50,	" 29 x 46	No. 6.—" 28 x 38,	" 23 x 33

This press can be run at a higher rate of speed without springs and with less noise than any other Country Press. We furnish with it two full sets of roller stocks, tapeless delivery, new gripper mechanism, rubber blanket or hard packing, wrenches, etc.

Compo rollers, \$15.00 per set. Steam fixtures, \$50.00 extra.

JOB AND NEWS PRESS.

TWO AND FOUR ROLLER. TWO REVOLUTION. FRONT DELIVERY.

This press is extra heavy, and is designed to do good work at high speeds. They have all the advantages of the "Complete," with the addition of withdrawing underguides which effectually prevents

wrinkling the sheet, particularly when printing "ru'e" or "border." They are built in the following sizes:

No. 1.—Bed, 38 x 54,	Form, 33 x 50	Speed, 1800 per hour.
No. 2.—" 35 x 52,	" 30 x 48	" 2000 "
No. 3.—" 34 x 50,	" 29 x 46	" 2100 "
No. 4.—" 33 x 48,	" 28 x 44	" 2200 "
No. 5.—" 29 x 42,	" 24 x 38	" 2500 "
No. 6.—" 28 x 38,	" 23 x 33	
No. 7.—" 24 x 30,	" 19 x 25	

JOB AND BOOK PRESS.

TWO OR FOUR ROLLER.

TWO REVOLUTION.

No. 1.—Bed, 41 x 57,	Form, 37 x 53	No. 3.—Bed, 35 x 50,	Form, 30 x 46
No. 2.—" 38 x 54,	" 33 x 50	No. 4.—" 29 x 42,	" 24 x 38

This press is simple in construction, and has great strength and rigidity of impression; the rollers cover the entire form. It delivers the sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman; it has cylinder trip, spring throw-off, retreating front and underguides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, shifting angle rollers, distribution unequalled except by our Book Series; the form rollers can be put in or out of contact with both form and distributor by a single movement of a lever; the new bed motion permits the press to be run at a speed limited only to the ability of the feeder.

THE BOOK PRESS.

This style has all the advantages of the "Job and Book," and are what we term "Double Enders," having two fountains and distributing apparatus. Distribution unequalled by any press in the world. This series built in same sizes as the Job and Book Press.

NEW YORK OFFICE,—57 Beekman St.

THOS. H. SENIOR, Agent.

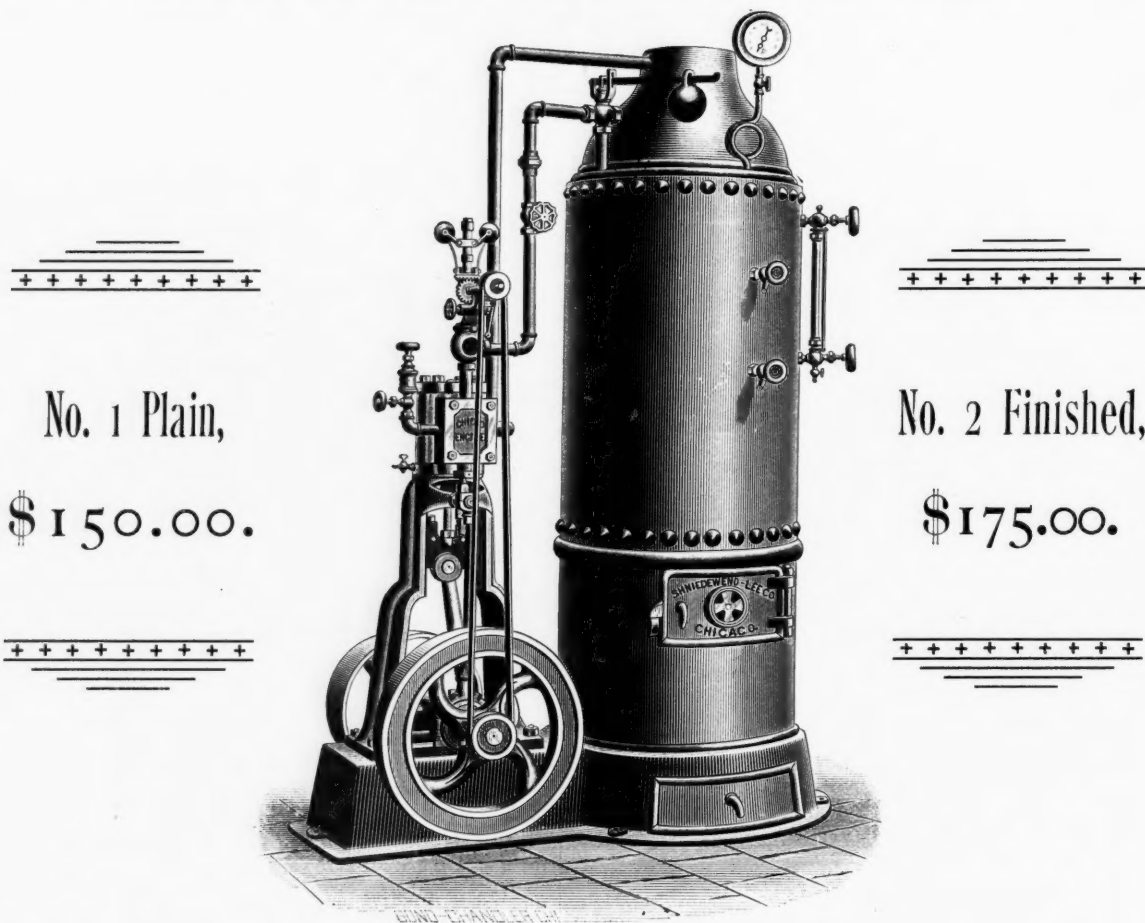
—=====A NEW SIZE=====

OF THE

CHICAGO ENGINE AND BOILER

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.



No. 1 Plain,
\$150.00.

No. 2 Finished,
\$175.00.

Two H. P. Chicago Engine with Two H. P. Boiler.

The wonderful popularity attained by our Chicago Engine has created a demand for a smaller size, and we are now building the Two-Horse Power in two styles as above, and although we have placed the prices low, the quality of material and workmanship are the best. It is the cheapest power yet devised; easily managed by inexperienced persons; takes very little fuel, and either coal, wood or coke may be used, requiring but fifteen minutes to raise steam. Circulars containing complete description and dimensions of Engine and Boiler will be furnished on application to the manufacturers.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303 and 305 Dearborn Street,

- - -

CHICAGO, ILL.

BURNED OUT APRIL 25.

OUR PRESS WORKS WERE AGAIN IN OPERATION APRIL 30th, WITH NEW MACHINERY, AND WE ARE FILLING ORDERS FOR THE CHALLENGE (BEST IN THE WORLD) AND OLD STYLE GORDON AS PROMPTLY AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

CHALLENGE

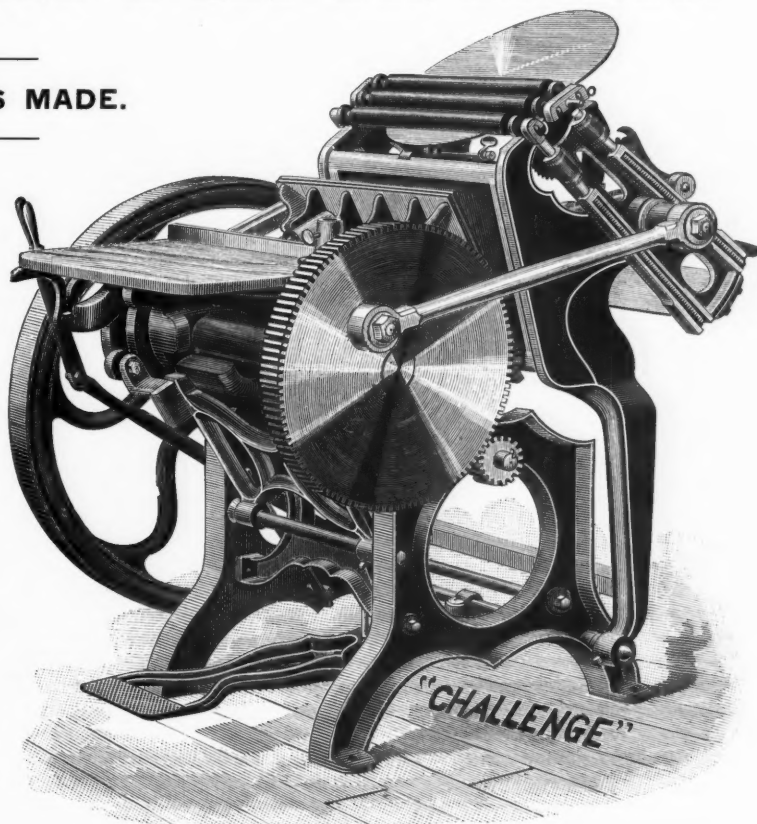
»»» JOB PRESS. «««

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., CHICAGO.

EIGHT SIZES MADE.

THE "CHALLENGE" IS
* * *
THE MOST PROFITABLE PRESS,
* * *
THE MOST POPULAR PRESS,
* * *
THE STRONGEST PRESS,
* * *
THE FASTEST PRESS,
* * *
THE MOST COMPLETE PRESS,
* * *
THE MOST CONVENIENT PRESS,
* * *
IN THE MARKET.

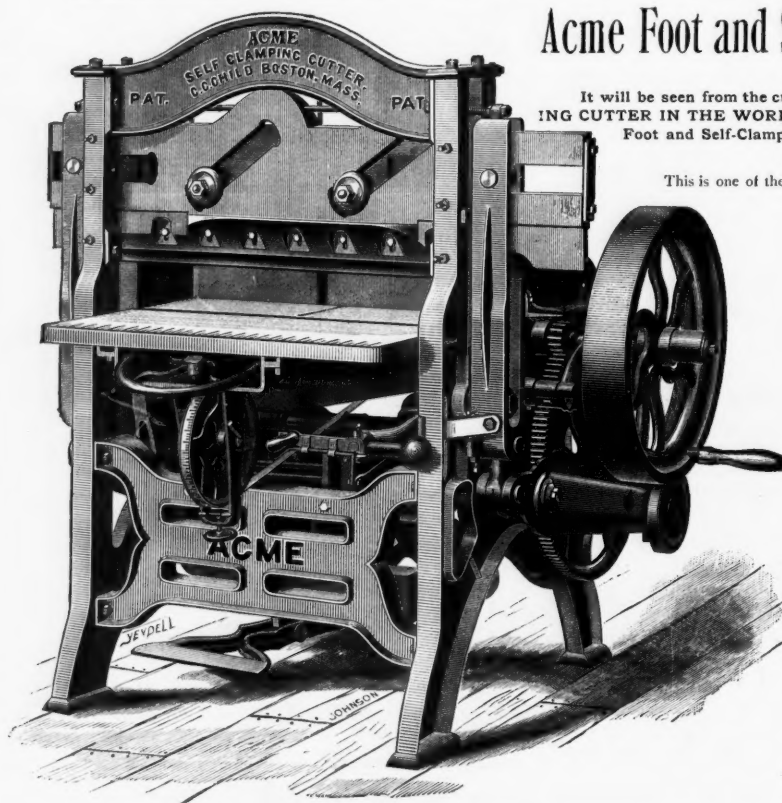


LARGEST PLATEN PRESS MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

About August first we will remove to our former quarters, which are now being rebuilt with two stories added to meet the demands of our rapidly growing trade. Meantime we have secured floors at the following numbers, where our press works are located: 327-329 Dearborn street, 339 Dearborn street, 338-340-342 Dearborn street, 66-68 Third avenue, 74-76 Third avenue and 83-85-87 Fourth avenue. Parties in need of a FIRST-CLASS press should not fail to examine into the merits of the Challenge, which may be seen in operation at our Salesroom. Correspondence invited.

TEMPORARY SALESROOM AND OFFICE, 339 DEARBORN STREET.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., MFRS., 303-305 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



Acme Foot and Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

It will be seen from the cut that the manufacturer of the **BEST SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER IN THE WORLD** has advanced still another step in combining both Foot and Self-Clamping in the same machine.

This is one of the most valuable improvements ever put on a paper cutter, as it enables the operator to bring the clamp down to a mark, or to hold an unstable pile quicker and easier than it can be done on any hand-clamping machine made, or to instantly add to the pressure put on the work. It leaves the self-clamping part entirely free to clamp the work, releasing the operator of all the hard work, and adding to the speed at which work can be cut even on a Self-Clamping Machine. When not wanted, the treadle stays out of the way, and in no way interferes with the self-clamping. The cut also shows a new arrangement of the unrivaled band for moving the back gauge.

These machines can be made in any style or size that the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutters are made.

Price, 32-inch,	-	-	\$575 00
" 36-inch,	-	-	675 00
Skids and Cartage,	-	-	10 00

Perfect in its Self-Clamping.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO

The Child Acme Cutter & Press Co.

64 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.,

Manufacturers of Forty Sizes and Styles of "ACME" SELF-CLAMPING PAPER CUTTERS, and Fifteen Sizes and Styles of TWO-REVOLUTION CYLINDER PRESSES.

PRICE, \$200.00 to \$1,600.00.

THE NATIONAL Printers' Materials Co.

279 Front Street, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
The New Light Weight Electrotype
FOR ADVERTISING CUTS.

These cuts are made of a white plastic substance, discovered for this purpose by this Company, and mounted on the best Mahogany. They are more durable than electrotypes, and weigh from 50 to 90 per cent less; hence a great saving to advertisers in postage and handling. Send for specimen cut.

ENAMELED WOOD TYPE.

This is a wood type with an enameled surface (patent applied for), superior to all other kinds of wood type in that it does not absorb ink. All colors can be applied without change of form. Send for specimen book showing all popular faces in this material. Price, paper 50 cts.; cloth \$1.50.

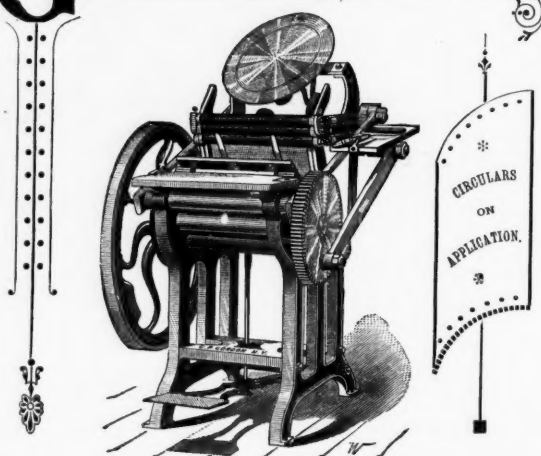
This type can be produced of any size in the MOST ELABORATE FANCY PATTERNS at the lowest plain wood type prices.

It presents the advantages of metal type without its weight or expensiveness. Printers wishing their own special designs can have them executed to order. The latest fancy metal type designs can be produced in all wood type sizes.

For circulars and quotations address

National Printers' Materials Co.,
279 Front Street, - NEW YORK.

THE NEW STYLE GORDON PRESS.



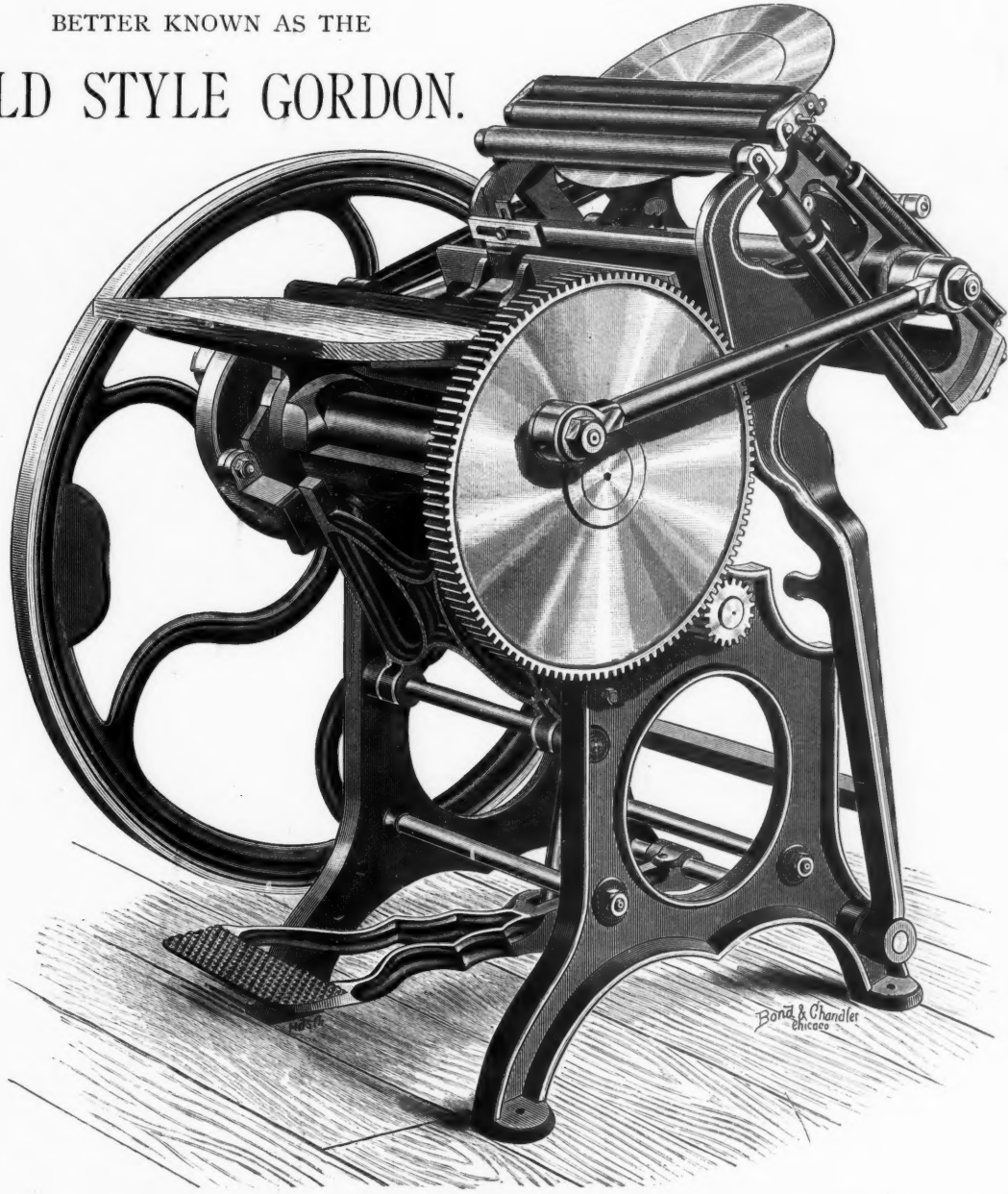
Five Sizes Made: 13x10, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS

BETTER KNOWN AS THE
OLD STYLE GORDON.



SIZES AND PRICES:

	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF	BOXING
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 7x11 Inside of Chase,.....	\$140.00	\$150.00	\$6.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 8x12 Inside of Chase,.....	150.00	165.00	6.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 10x15 Inside of Chase,.....	250.00	270.00	7.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 13x19 Inside of Chase,.....	350.00	385.00	10.00
FOUNTAIN EXTRA—7x11, \$20.00; 8x12, \$20.00; 10x15, \$22.50; 13x19, \$25.00. STEAM FIXTURES, for either size, \$15.00.			

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

14-16 Second Street, South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.



BABCOCK PRESS MFG CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

From JOHN P. SMITH, Fine Book and Job Printer, Rochester, N. Y., April 10, 1887.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO., New London, Conn.:—*Gentlemen*—It is now a little over six months since I received from your works a No. 5 "Optimus." It will require little time to tell you how the machine is doing, and how I like it. The machine is first-class in every respect; the material is the best I have seen put into a printing press; the workmanship is excellent, and the design of the machine is beautiful. As to the advantage claimed for it, I will say that you do not claim enough. I have made the printing business a study, and naturally have noticed the many improvements that have been made in printing presses in the last ten or twelve years. A person has only to see your machine in operation to realize the many remarkable improvements you have made in two-revolution presses—the ease with which you raise the cylinder, and the quick and almost noiseless gripper motion. The delivery apparatus is the best of all the new deliveries made, and I think it is the only *material* delivery. As one of our customers has said, "It is not only a delivery, but it is a delivery." The rollers, too, are another great improvement. I consider that they will save me, on this size press, from \$75 to \$100 per year in roller composition, as the danger of the pressman setting up the rollers too tight is avoided. As for speed and register, I will say that the register is perfect, and the speed as fast as the feeder can put the sheets down to the guides.

I have had less trouble on this press from electricity, than on any other machine I have, as the sheets are laid down slowly and not with a slam, as on all presses having a fly delivery.

I would advise any proprietor who contemplates the purchase of a two-revolution press, to see one of your presses in operation, and I assure him that it is an "Optimus." The "Optimus" is the trade as first-class, reliable presses. Hoping that your endeavors to make improvements will be appreciated by the trade, and that your sales will be large, I remain, Yours respectfully, JOHN P. SMITH.

[Besides the No. 9 "Optimus," Mr. Smith has three "Standard" presses in his office, and since writing the above has ordered a No. 5 Four-Roller "Optimus."]

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen—The question so often asked us "How do you like your OPTIMUS?" never having been answered to the public, we can now, with a year's acquaintance with the press, speak in unmistakable language of its merits. There is not a part or particle showing "wear or tear," and for adaptability to all classes of work, it holds second place to no press. The real feature is the front delivery, and manner of laying the sheets, which is an ingenious and labor-saving appliance of merit. We are well pleased with our press, and commend it to all in quest of a first-class machine in every particular. To be brief, we not only recommend the "OPTIMUS," but the gentlemanly agents for it, JAMESON & MORSE CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen—The Four-Roller "OPTIMUS" Press which we received in April, has been in constant use and has given us the greatest satisfaction. It has special features which recommend it to any practical printer, and need only be seen to be appreciated. It is quite different in construction from our other presses, but our pressman, after a short time in getting used to it, declares that he would rather put a form on the "OPTIMUS" press than any other we have. Yours respectfully, RUBEL BROS.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen—The Babcock "OPTIMUS" press we purchased from you we have had in constant use for about fifteen months, and find it a first-class machine in every respect. The size is 39 x 55, and we are running it at the rate of 1,600 per hour—high speed for a press so large—and it does not seem to hurt it in the least. We therefore recommend it to the trade. Yours truly, THE JOHN SIMON PRINTING CO., JOHN SIMON, Manager.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1887.

PAGE'S WOOD TYPE

AT HOLLY TYPE PRICES.

NORWICH, CONN., October 1, 1887.

TO THE PRINTER: You can now buy the PAGE WOOD TYPE, cut on Solid Rock Maple, END WOOD, at the price of Holly Wood Type, SIDE WOOD, and in some instances cheaper.

COMPARE THIS PRICE LIST WITH ALL OTHERS.

Sizes. Lines Pica	Class A Cents.	Class B Cents.	Class C Cents.	Class D Cents.	Class E Cents.	Class F Cents.	Class G Cents.	Class H Cents.
2	3	3	3	3	5	7	8	12
3	3	3	3	3	6	8	9	12
4	3	3	3	3	6	8	9	12
5	4	3	3	3	7	8	10	12
6	5	3	3	4	8	9	11	12
7	5	4	4	4	8	10	12	13
8	6	4	4	4	9	10	13	14
9	7	5	4	5	10	11	14	15
10	8	5	4	5	11	12	15	16
12	9	5	5	5	12	13	16	17
14	10	6	5	6	13	14	17	18
15	11	7	5	6	14	15	18	19
16	12	7	6	7	15	16	19	20
18	13	8	6	7	16	17	20	22
20	14	9	7	8	17	18	21	24
22	15	10	8	9	18	19	22	25
24	16	11	8	10	20	20	23	26
25	17	12	9	11	21	21	24	27
26	18	13	9	12	22	22	25	28
28	19	14	10	13	23	23	26	30
30	20	15	10	14	24	24	27	31
32	21	16	11	15	25	25	28	32
36	22	17	12	16	26	27	29	34
40	24	18	14	17	27	28	30	36
45		19	16	18	28	30	31	38
50		20	18	20	30	32	32	41
55		22	20	22	32	34	34	45
60		25	22	24	34	36	38	47
65		28	24	26	38	40	41	50
72		30	26	28	40	42	45	53
80		32	28	30	44	46	50	56
90		34	30	33	48	50	55	60
100		37	32	40	50	55	60	65
110		40	34	43	54	60	65	70
120		45	36	48	60	65	70	75

On all Borders numbered from 150 to 310, we have made the following reduction.

Borders 40 cents per foot, reduced to 30 cents.	Borders \$1.00 per foot, reduced to 75 cents.
" 50 " " " " " 40 "	" 1.50 " " " " \$1.20.
" 75 " " " " " 60 "	" 2.00 " " " " 1.50.

All Star Rule 20 cents per foot, reduced to 15 cents.

We have a larger investment in the Wood Type business than all other makers together, but competition has been so great lately that to protect ourselves we have invented new and faster methods of producing Wood Type, and are now prepared to meet any and all competition, and at the same time furnish as good an article as we have ever made.

Bear in mind this reduction is about 60 per cent from the old list on plain type, and the capacity of our works will be equal to all demands.

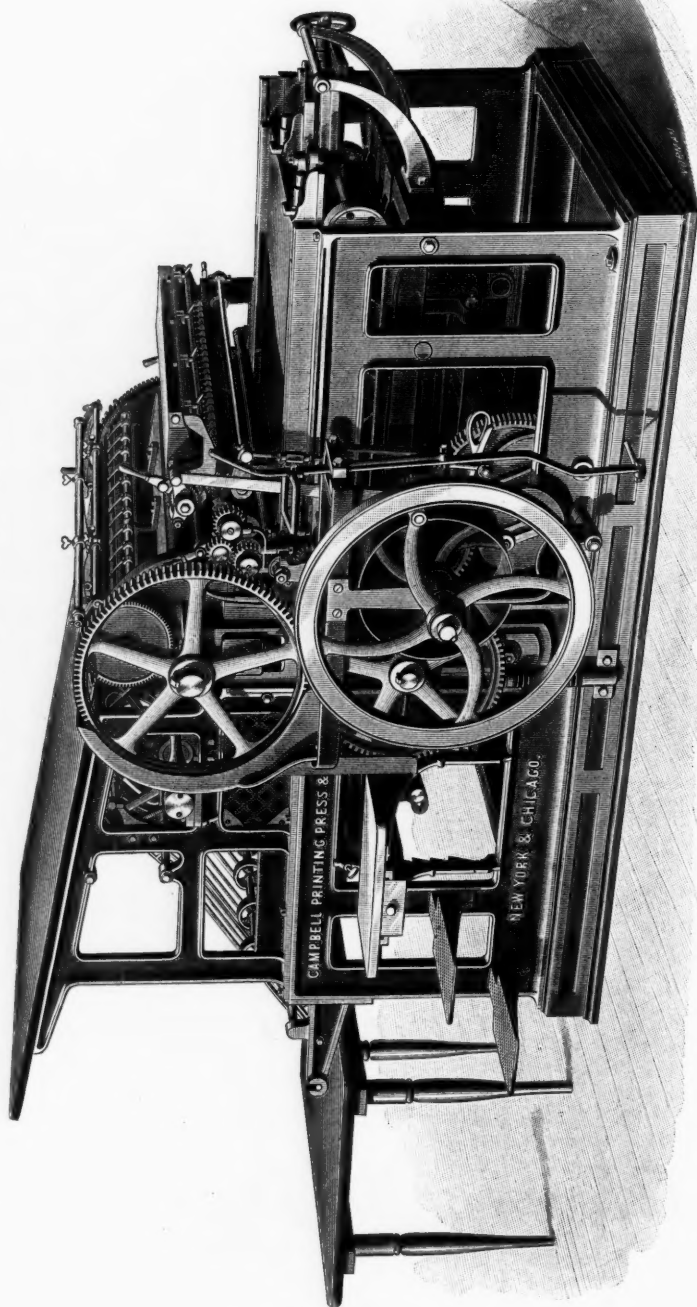
Respectfully yours,

THE WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD, EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

THE CAMPBELL Two Revolution Job and News Press.

(NEW STYLE, BACK DELIVERY.)



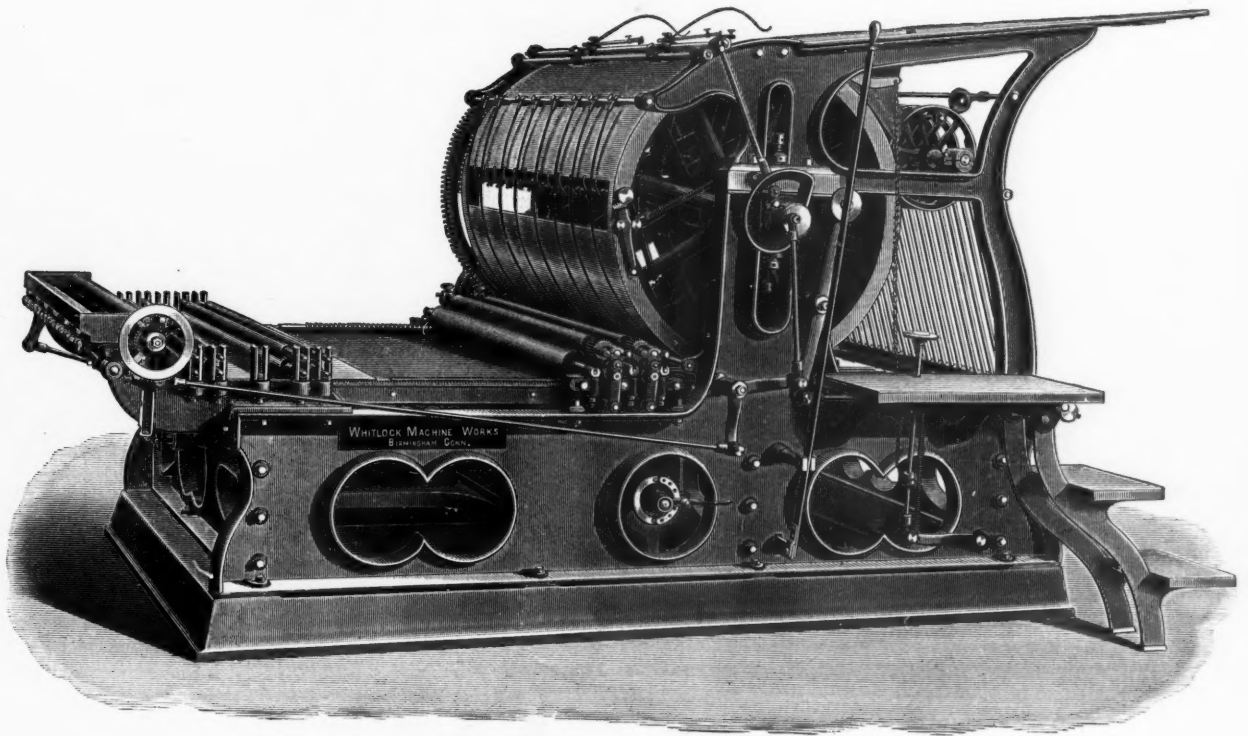
For Descriptive Circular, Price List, Etc., Address

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS and MANUFACTURING CO.,

160 Williams Street, NEW YORK. ———— 306 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Whitlock Machine Works

MANUFACTURERS OF



Whitlock Cylinder Presses=====

=====AND=====

=====*Champion Paper Cutters.*

=====

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

— C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S —



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack, Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

12 & 14 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

Western Agents: H. HARTT & CO., 162 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

